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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

STRIKE!
STRIKE!
STRIKE!
STRIKE!
STRIKE!
Nation-wide Strike in Steel and Allied Industries

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CHICAGO STEEL-WORKERS ANNOUNCING THE WALK-OUT.

THE STEEL STRIKE

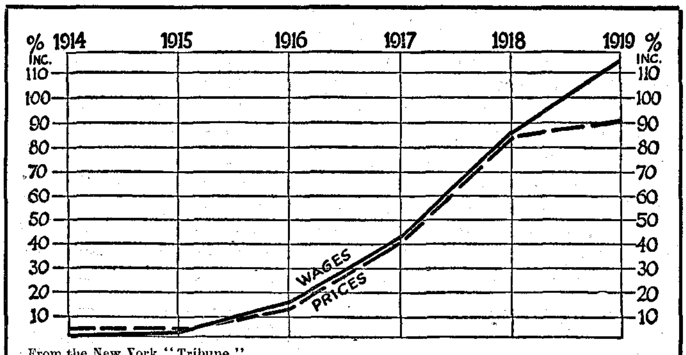
"THE STRIKE WON'T STOP until the steel-workers become the lawmakers at Washington," declares Mr. T. J. Vind, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor in the Chicago district, and his defiant cry finds echo in the statement of a Washington correspondent of the Socialist New York *Call*, that "organized labor enters upon what may be the last battle with the industrial overlords of America." "Labor has ideas of the way the fight should be carried to the most powerful of our profiteers," says the Allentown (Pa.) *Labor Herald*, which predicts an outbreak of sympathetic strikes and has a vision of millions of employees "facing a small bunch of bankers who insisted upon retaining the twelve-hour work-day and company-controlled collective bargaining for the purpose of making industrial slaves of their employees." It remarks further that "about that time the thought might enter the heads of these millions of employees that these bankers are as unnecessary to production in the United States as they were in Russia, and we may get the idea at the same time to get rid of them completely and run the basic industries for the benefit of those who labor." While many editorial writers outside the labor press accuse the leaders of this strike of aiming at nothing less than industrial revolution, *The New Majority*, of Chicago, organ of the Labor party, counters with a charge of "high treason" against Judge Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation. By denying the strikers "their constitutional rights of free speech, press, and assemblage," it affirms, "he has set himself and his steel trust up in defiance of the Government and Constitution of the United States as superior to them." And it continues:

> "Judge Gary is trying to foment violent revolution. His unarmed workers are seeking to avail themselves of the protection of the Government and its Constitution. Judge Gary is organizing an army in the United States to defeat the Constitution of the United States—to overthrow it and establish the dictatorship of the steel trust. This is the crime of high treason, the punishment of which is fixt at death by the statutes of our country. If a workingman were guilty of attempting to do what Judge Gary is doing, he would be taken into custody and by orderly processes of the law the full punishment for his crime would be meted out to him."

The whole vast army of more than 4,000,000 organized workers in this country, according to the correspondent of *The Call* previously quoted, "will be mobilized to win this strike, if that be necessary." And thereafter, it adds, "no other industry will remain strong enough to make war against the trade-union movement with any hope of success." In its editorial columns a few days later the same paper complains that "Republican, Democratic, and independent journals have mobilized their power to crush the slaves of the mills, to create 'public opinion' that will drive them back into submission to the masters of steel." Of the conditions under which the men of the steel-mills work it goes on to say:

> "The slaves of the mills have no need of acquainting themselves with Dante's view of the infernal regions. They know what hell is. The work in the iron- and steel-mills is the most exhausting of any industry. If the industry was operated with any deference to human welfare, all the iron and steel could be produced during the cool months. These slaves often work almost naked, surrounded with hissing white-hot iron or steel. All their vital powers are sweated through their pores. Many

fall, overcome, at their tasks and are dragged to the hospitals, some never to return again. Rheumatism and tuberculosis claim a large share of victims. The muscular exertion and excessive heat are such that only those who start in early life can gradually become used to this daily hell. Coupled with all this is the slave code of the United States Steel Corporation which makes any organized assertion of the workers a reason for discharge. . . . . . .



From the New York "Tribune."

THE STEEL-WORKER'S WAGE WINNING THE RACE AGAINST HIGH PRICES.

The solid line shows the average annual pay of a United States Steel Corporation employee. It has increased 110 per cent. in five years. The broken line represents the cost of living as reflected, according to Dun's Index, by the composite price of a number of essential commodities. It has increased 90 per cent.

"*The Call* will support this strike and every other genuine struggle of the workers, but there has never been a struggle that it can more heartily support than this strike of the slaves of the iron- and steel-masters of the United States."

"If you only knew the conditions in the districts—murders, assaults, arrests!"—exclaimed Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, before a Senatorial committee. "Workers," he added, "are prohibited from holding meetings on privately owned lots and are dispersed by thugs, gangsters, and detectives." Conditions of employment in the steel industry were "intolerable," another Senatorial committee was assured by John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the Committee of Twenty-four, representing the twenty-four separate American Federation of Labor unions participating in the strike. In an earlier statement Mr. Fitzpatrick said:

"We are going to socialize the basic industries of the United States. This is the beginning of the fight. We are going to have representatives on the board of directors of the Steel Corporation. President Wilson has promised that, in effect, in his program for the placing of industry on a better basis. Under the direction of the men who now control the industry the workers have been reduced to such condition that they can not live wholesome, clean lives and can not find the means of feeding their starving children. There is no justification of such conditions in the United States, and they will not be tolerated."

But the immediate cause of the strike, official spokesmen of the strikers aver, was Judge Gary's refusal to take part in a conference to agree upon the hours and wages of labor throughout the industry. "There is only one question at issue, and that is the question of a conference," they announced in a published statement on September 18, four days before the strike began. And in a letter to President Wilson refusing his request for a postponement of the strike until after the conference between labor and capital, scheduled to take place in Washington in October, the same leaders said in part:

"Your request for postponement would have been gladly granted were it not for the following facts:

"Mr. Gary has asserted that his men need no trained representation in their behalf in presenting their grievances, notwithstanding that they can neither economically, by lack of means, nor intelligently, by lack of schooling, cope with him or his representatives.

"That ever since the men started to organize a systematic persecution was instituted, beginning with discharge and ending with murder, recalling to us vividly the days of Homestead and the reign of despotism in Russia.

"Through the efforts of the representatives of the steel industry, officials in various localities have denied the men free assembly and free speech. . . . . . .

"The real reason for opposition to organized-labor representation on behalf of the men who have grievances is that the steel industry is preparing to cut wages and to lower the standards to prewar times and to return to a condition that encouraged the padrone system, so prevalent in that particular industry."

The following twelve demands form the basis of the strike, according to a statement issued from Pittsburg by the National Committee of the American Federation of Labor:

Right of collective bargaining.
Reinstatement of men discharged for union activities.
An eight-hour day.
One day's rest in seven.
Abolition of the twenty-four-hour shift.
Increase in wages sufficient to guarantee American standard of living.
Standard scales of wages in all trades and classifications of workers.
Double rate of pay for all overtime, holiday, and Sunday work.

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WHERE THE FIRST BLOODSHED OF THE STRIKE OCCURRED.

A deputy sheriff directing State troops during the strike riots at Clairton, Pennsylvania.

BOUND
AUG 20 '32

Copyrighted by the International.
ELBERT H. GARY,
Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation.

Copyrighted by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.
JOHN FITZPATRICK,
Chairman of the striking unions' general committee.

Copyrighted by G. V. Buck, Washington, D. C.
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER,
Organizer of the striking steel-workers.

OPPOSING LEADERS IN THE STEEL FIGHT.

Check-off system of collecting union dues and assessments.
Principles of seniority to apply in maintenance, reduction, and increase of working forces.
Abolition of company unions.
Abolition of physical examination of applicants for employment.

In the New York *Tribune* Theodore M. Knappen thus discusses and explains these demands:

"The basic eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, now prevails in the steel-mills, but actual ten- and twelve-hour shifts are worked by, perhaps, fifty per cent. of the men.

"Steel-making is necessarily a continuous process, and shutting down on Sunday is not practicable. This has led to a seven-day week for a very large portion of the men.

"The unions now insist that the work shall be so planned that every man will have a regular seventh day off. A twelve-hour day in these times, even on a basic pay-day of eight hours, seems archaic, but on the part of the employers it is explained that it really means less than six hours' actual work, tho the men are on duty twelve hours. It is also represented by the employers that the last men to join the union will be these nominal twelve-hour workers, as many of them, working on a 'tonnage' basis, make so much more in a twelve-hour shift than they possibly could in eight hours that they strongly favor the twelve-hour system. Working twelve hours on a basic eight-hour day, they draw pay for fourteen hours.

"At times the men are continuously on duty for twenty-four hours. The twenty-four-hour stretch comes when the night crew becomes a day crew, this alternation taking place once every two weeks.

"As stated above, overtime is now paid for at the rate of one and one-half regular hour-time. The men want it paid for at twice the regular time-rate, in order, they say, to penalize overtime to such a degree as to abolish it.

"The demand for the abolition of company unions means the elimination of individual company unions fostered by the management and unaffiliated with outside organizations, such as have been established in the plants of the Colorado Iron and Steel Company and the Cambria and Midvale companies.

"While admitting that a man's physique determines his fitness for employment in the steel industry, the unions demand that his fitness shall be determined by actual experience, instead of by a preliminary physical examination, alleging that such an examination results in injustice to some applicants and is used as a subterfuge for denying employment to men who are objectionable to the management for reasons other than those relating to fitness for work.

"Concerning wages, the union men say that while wages in the steel industry have increased about one hundred per cent. in the last four years, and in some instances more than that, some workers had such a low rate of pay in 1915 that even an increase of more than one hundred per cent. has not sufficed to improve their originally wretched condition, having in mind the increased cost of living. They tell of human beings living like cattle in miserable shacks and hovels.

"The answer of the employers to this contention is that with the foreigners in the mills and furnaces the rate of pay has nothing to do with the standard of living, as the purpose of this class of laborers is not to live well, but to live as poorly as possible in order to save as much money as possible, usually with the intention of returning to Europe when a certain size stake has been attained.

"They tell of how it has been necessary to employ sanitary police to enforce the simplest practises of decency and sanitation among people who have saved thousands of dollars, people to whom cleanliness and comfort have no appeal."

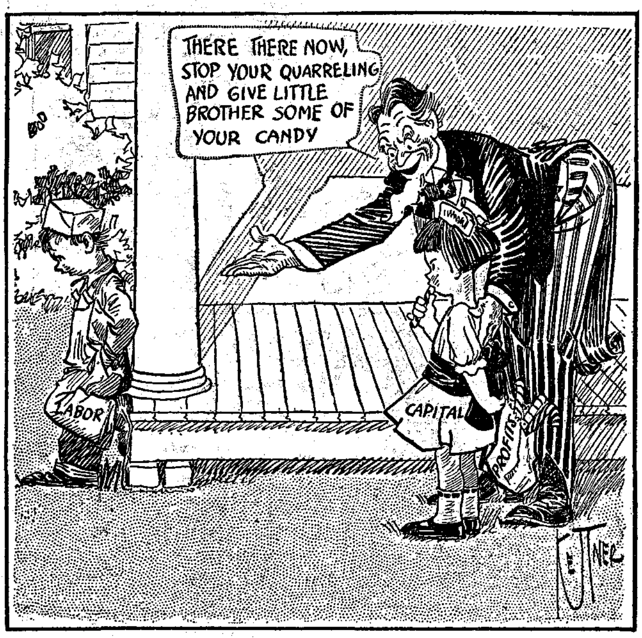
The employers, Mr. Knappen goes on to say, support their contention by pointing to a scale of wages ranging from $3.50 to $6 a day for unskilled help, and from $7 to $80 a day for skilled help. The total number of steel employees in America, according to the New York *Evening Post*, is approximately 600,000. Of these more than 268,000 are in the employ of the United States Steel Corporation, which controls, including subsidiaries, 145 plants. Some 80,000 of these employees own United States Steel stock. On the fourth day of the strike, its leaders claimed, 350,000 men were out. It is admitted by both sides, according to Mr. Knappen, that the basic issue involved is recognition of the unions. To quote him further:

"For twenty-seven years the masterful men who have built up the steel industry have directed their affairs almost without concern for labor organizations. When the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers lost its grip on the skilled workers of the industry as a result of the strike that culminated in the Homestead riots of 1892, the proprietors became supreme and they have so remained until this day. . . . . . .

"At its Buffalo convention in 1917 the American Federation of Labor decided that it would undertake the organization of the steel-workers from without. Little was accomplished before the convention at St. Paul in June of the following year, but at that convention an organizing committee of the interested unions was formed under the direction of men who had been successful in organizing the Western metal-miners. It was headed by John Fitzpatrick, of Chicago, with William Z. Foster as secretary-treasurer, the latter's headquarters being in Pittsburg."

Judge Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, published a statement giving two reasons for his refusal to confer: first, his belief that the union-leaders were not authorized to speak for large numbers of his company's employees; secondly, because a conference would have been interpreted as a recognition of the "closed shop." In this statement he goes on to say:

> "We do not negotiate with labor-unions, because it would indicate the closing of our shops against non-union labor; and large numbers of our workmen are not members of unions, and do not care to be.
>
> "The principle of the 'open shop' is vital to the greatest industrial progress and prosperity. It is of equal benefit to employer and employee. It means that every man may engage in any line of employment that he selects and under such terms as he and the employer may agree upon; that he may arrange for the kind and character of work which he believes will bring to him the largest compensation and the most satisfactory conditions depending upon his own merit and disposition.


THERE THERE NOW, STOP YOUR QUARRELING AND GIVE LITTLE BROTHER SOME OF YOUR CANDY
LABOR
CAPITAL
PROFITS

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DON'T BE STINGY, LITTLE GIRL.

—Kettner in the Indianapolis *United Mine-Workers' Journal.*

> "The 'closed shop' means that no man can obtain employment in that shop except through and on the terms and conditions imposed by the labor-unions. He is compelled to join the union and to submit to the dictation of its leader before he can enter the place of business. . . . . . .
>
> "This country will not stand for the 'closed shop.' It can not afford it. In the light of experience, we know it would signify decreased production, increased cost of living, and initiative, development, and enterprise dwarfed. It would be the beginning of industrial decay, and an injustice to the workmen themselves, who prosper only when industry succeeds. The 'open shop' will generally be approved by them, for this permits them to engage in any employment, whether they are or are not members of a labor-union. . . . . . .
>
> "It is the settled determination of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries that the wages and working conditions of their employees shall compare favorably with the highest standards of propriety and justice. Misrepresentations have already and will hereafter be made; unfavorable criticisms may be indulged in by outsiders, especially by those who have little knowledge of the facts; our employees may be threatened and abused in the effort to influence them to join the unions against their own desire; but whatever the circumstances may be, we should proceed with the conduct of our business in the usual way and should give evidence to our employees that we mean to be fair with them."

In taking this stand, avers *The Wall Street Journal,* "Judge Gary is fighting the battle of the American Constitution." And the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

> "The membership of labor-unions is not five per cent. of the population, and has been by some estimated at only two per cent. The closed shop in this instance means simply that a few delegates shall rule a manufacturing institution according to their own ideas. They could practically fix the wages and the class of employment of every man in the factory. They could prevent him from rising by his own abilities, from increasing his earnings by extra work, from even getting any work at all, should they choose. The steel companies have never objected to union-labor in their mills, but they refuse to be told who shall or shall not be employed and under what conditions."

But the St. Louis *Star* holds Judge Gary, by his refusal to meet the labor-leaders, responsible for the strike, and in *The Republic,* of the same city, we read:

> "The recognition of labor-unions in the steel-mills would not close the doors to ununionized labor, and Judge Gary has enough experience in industrial affairs to know that it would not. There are hundreds of concerns in the United States that recognize unions as to part of their forces only.
>
> "That is away from the main subject. Any organization of workingmen has a right to be heard, and the right is denied only by stiff-necked reactionaries. Judge Gary is not bound to fall in with the views of the labor organization, but he is bound to hear what it has to say.
>
> "The Steel Corporation head says it is the desire of his companies to treat employees with propriety and justice. Is it proper and just to deny a hearing to men, regardless of whether they represent but one-fifth of the employees in the plants or only ten of them?"

"It is a hot-headed and probably unpatriotic thing for these workmen to announce a strike in the present delicate situation of American industry, before giving governmental agencies a fair chance to adjust the quarrel," remarks the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) *News;* "but what is to be said about the attitude of the corporation which, by its unyielding antagonism to the basic principle of self-respecting unionism, incites them to that step?" But whether the responsibility rests with the Steel Corporation or with the union-leaders, most papers agree that, coming at this time, it is a crime against that innocent bystander, the general public. "It is a time when strikes are against the true economic interests of the masses of wage-earners, because wage-earners as a class have now more to gain from lower prices than from higher wages," says the Springfield *Republican.* "Closing our mills now would deprive America of the greatest iron and steel opportunity in her history," remarks the Philadelphia *Press,* noting the foreign markets that are now opening to us. "Steel is a basic industry, upon which all other industries are more or less dependent," says the Chicago *Tribune,* which points out that as a consequence of interrupting the manufacture of steel "the dollar will buy less; pay or profits will be worth less."

Nor is the only menace of this strike the cutting down of production when the crying need of the world is for increased production. The New York *Tribune* sees in it "another experiment in the way of Bolshevizing American industry," and the New York *World,* remarking that "it has already taken on some of the aspects of an economic revolution," goes on to say:

> "It is directed quite as much against the conservative leaders of the American Federation of Labor as against the United States Steel Corporation. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Fitzpatrick, the chairman of the committee, has boasted that the real object of the strike is to 'socialize industry.' Mr. Foster, who is the director of the strike and a radical leader of unusual abilities, was formerly identified with the Industrial Workers of the World and is still a believer in the doctrines of that Bolshevik organization, altho he stoutly insists that he is conducting this particular class war by the rules of the American Federation of Labor.
>
> "Even if the strike is not primarily a *Soviet* raid against the steel industry, it presents many of the indications of such a raid, and therefore defines an issue which admits of no substantial ground for mediation and conciliation."

In similar vein the Chicago *Tribune* points out that in this strike the American people have before them one of the most important issues they have ever had to face. We read:

> "In the end the decision means a choice between the American system and the Russian—individual liberty or 'the dictator-

ship of the proletariat.' This may seem a violent conclusion, but it lies ahead of the course on which Fitzpatrick, Foster, and the radical leaders are trying to lead American labor. The American people ought to do some serious thinking in these days on these questions forced upon them by radicals and aliens. Is the American system worth keeping? Are American ideas as good as German or Russian?"

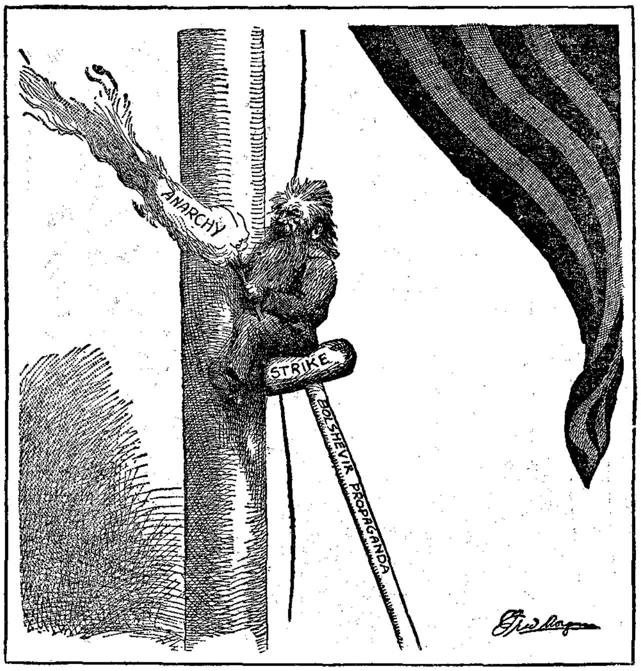
NEW YORK'S PUBLISHING CRISIS

"COME TO CHICAGO to Publish and Print!" says a full-page advertisement in the New York papers, and any one anxious to discover why Chicago reaches out for New York's publishing and printing business just now will read with interest a leaflet circulated among New York printers. "We are not mules that we should get a living wage only," it says. "We don't want mere existence. We want the print-shops for the printers. Learn the ways of the One Big Union." And on the reverse side appears a "Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," in which are included such declarations as, "It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism," "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common," and, "between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system"—declarations tending to show that Bolshevik influences are at work, to some extent, among the printers of New York City. Two New York publishing concerns—some say three—have threatened to move West. Hence the bid from Chicago. But, meanwhile, there are non-Bolshevik unions in New York, and on September 18 the New York *Tribune* said:

> "'Regular' unions of the allied printing trades—those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor—yesterday joined hands with the employers in waging a war to the finish against what they term the 'Bolshevik' organizations that threaten soon to force unauthorized strikes."

More than ten days before the day set for the strike, five presidents of printers' unions signed a statement in which they denounced the strike movement—thus:

> "The position taken by several of the printing-trades unions of New York City in refusing to submit certain differences with their employers to arbitration has not been encouraged or indorsed by the executive officers of the international printing-trades unions, and the strike which it has been announced will be called on October 1 will not be authorized or supported by the international organizations.
>
> "Negotiations for the inauguration of the forty-four-hour week to be effective on May 1, 1921, have been practically completed. These negotiations have been conducted by duly authorized representatives of the international printing-trades unions whose members will be affected, and by authorized representatives of the international associations of employers in whose printing-offices the members of these unions are employed. Since this arrangement has the approval of a large majority of the members of these international organizations, it necessarily follows that the executive officers of the international unions most emphatically repudiate and condemn the unauthorized action which the spokesmen for several of the local printing-trades unions have announced will be taken on October 1.
>
> "The arbitrary position taken by the leaders of these local unions in rejecting an offer of fair arbitration is in direct conflict with the policies repeatedly indorsed by the members of the International Typographical Union, the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union, the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union, the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and by the American Federation of Labor. The executive officers of these international unions have persistently adhered to the policy of fair arbitration all through the war, and they do not intend to depart from it in this controversy.
>
> "In justice to the loyal printing-trades unions represented in the local Allied Printing Trades Council, it may be stated that the charters of at least three of the local unions whose leaders are most active in this controversy have been suspended by the international union having jurisdiction, and that the recent strike in the pressroom of the Publishers Printing Company is a fair sample of the irresponsible leadership which is at the bottom of this controversy.
>
> "The door is open for the adjustment of this dispute through conferences of conciliation, or by fair arbitration, if necessary. The publishers and the public should know that the international printing-trades unions have not and will not give encouragement or approval to the officers or members of any local union in rejecting the offer of fair arbitration, which has been made by the employers in this instance, nor will the international unions give any support whatever to the members of any local union participating in any strike not authorized by these international unions."



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BOOSTING HIM UP.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

The leader of this typographical insurrection is James J. Bagley, president of the Franklin Union, which was a part of the International (A. F. L.) until outlawed, and which urged the New York printers to violate their contracts and strike for a forty-four-hour week and a $14 weekly increase on October 1. The New York *Tribune* identifies him as the labor-leader described in the official organ of the A. F. L., in James P. Holland's testimony before the Lusk Committee. "He would favor any form of government that would overthrow the United States Government, and has openly stated so," said Mr. Holland, adding, "this man preached that on the floor of the Central Federated Union, not alone to break up the Government, but to smash up the printing-presses. We were amazed that the United States Government permitted him to get away with it." As Mr. Holland is president of the State Federation of Labor, this incident seems to *The Tribune* to dramatize the relation between the new unionism represented by Bagley and the old unionism represented by Holland. In its issue for September 18 the New York *Globe* published an editorial headed "Not Strike—Revolution," declaring:

> "These men do not want more wages and shorter hours, except incidentally and momentarily. The old type of strike, the sort for which Samuel Gompers was once so bitterly excoriated by the conservative business interests, was to get definite concessions from the owners of the business. To-day the leaders with most power are sheer revolutionists; they want the present ownership driven out of the field and absolute dictation by the workers of all the terms of production—price, quality, everything."

No comment favorable to the other side of the case has as yet come to our notice.

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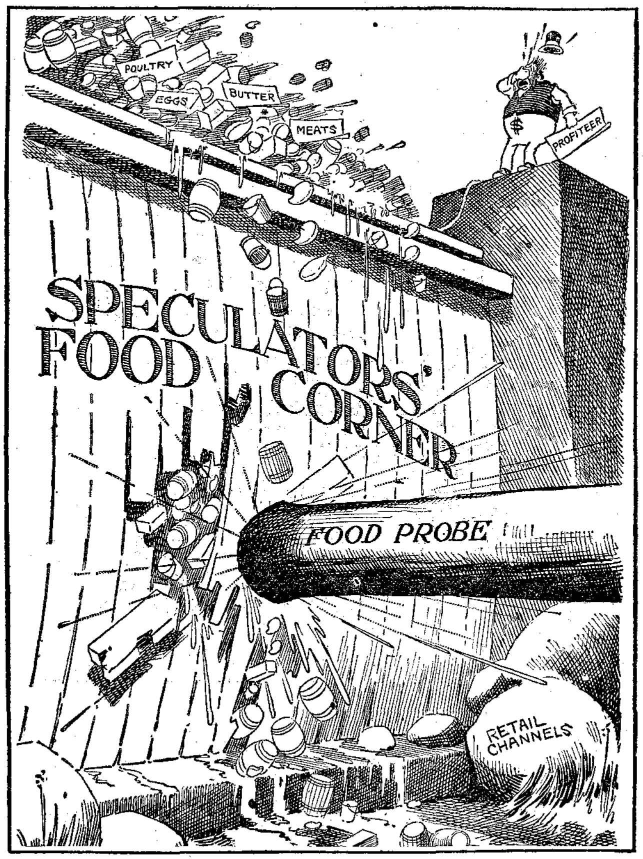
THE PACKERS STATE THEIR CASE

FROM THE PACKERS THEMSELVES—that is to say, from Mr. Louis F. Swift, Mr. J. Ogden Armour, and Mr. Thomas E. Wilson—come letters charging that certain newspapers outrageously misrepresent them. They are not profiteers, they protest; how can they be when packing is so unprofitable? They are not responsible for the high cost of living; its causes must be sought elsewhere. They have not tampered with the law of supply and demand, or abused cold storage, or "conspired against the American table." In short, they are innocent of the great transgression laid at their door by the Government, the press, and common talk everywhere, and if the Federal Trade Commission's investigation appears to have caught them red-handed in manifold rascalities it is because it was a stupid investigation carried out by officials at once prejudiced and incompetent. Nor do the packers feel that in the present controversy they are defending their own interests merely; in addition, they are defending the American people against evils that must inevitably accrue from governmental control of industry, since this is the remedy proposed by meddlers and half-informed theorists. They take broad views. They are public-spirited. They are servants of the country who have the country's welfare at heart. Or, if such is not invariably their assertion, it is nevertheless a fairly logical inference from the spirit in which they write. Says Mr. Wilson, "Our deepest interest is in bringing about a solution of present-day problems." At the close of his letter Mr. Swift locks horns with the price problem, and says that "until some of the vast amounts of outstanding paper money are withdrawn from circulation and until world-production begins to catch up with world-demand, little relief from present high prices can be hoped for," adding, "Government interference and regulation will merely tend to aggravate matters by dropping politics into the delicate mechanism of industry." And yet, as Mr. Swift reminds us, certain newspapers are clamoring for precisely such regulation, and readers get the impression that these newspapers represent a very considerable body of public opinion. Hence Mr. Swift's comment:



WE'RE NOT STRONG FOR FLOODS, BUT WE HOPE THEY "BUST" THIS DAM.

—Stinson in the Dayton *News*.

"In view of this impression, the public is entirely justified in asking two questions: first, if the packers are not guilty, why is public sentiment, as exprest through the press, etc., so generally against them; and, secondly, if the packers are not guilty of the crimes with which they are charged, why do they object so strenuously to Federal regulation?

"The answer to the first question is simple. A government agency, supposedly fair and impartial, has made most sensational charges against this industry, claiming incidentally that the large packers are one of the primary causes of the high prices of food. This is a question which vitally interests every person, and the charges constitute the best kind of 'news story.' Consequently the papers give a great deal of space to it.

"Of course, any one acquainted with the facts knows that there is no truth to this charge, for even if Swift & Co. should offer to do business at cost, the elimination of its profit of a fraction of a cent per pound could make no noticeable change in prices. These small unit profits per pound amount to only about two cents on each dollar of sales.

"And these same general percentages hold good for all of the large packers, as proved by the annual report of the United States Food Administration, which showed the following average profits of the five large packers in 1918 on controlled products:

Total profit	$40,594,935
Total investment	714,187,204
Profit percentage on investment	5.6 per cent.
Total sales	$2,434,113,430
Profit percentage on sales	1.6 per cent.

These figures absolutely absolve the packers from all blame for the high cost of meats, hides, and by-products."

After complaining that "the Commission did not make a fair investigation," that it "suppress evidence which disproved the very charges that it made," and that the packers "were given no opportunity to present their side of the case," Mr. Swift remarks that "the difficulties encountered by a private corporation in attacking statements of an accredited government agency are apparent," and then takes up the second of the questions noted at the outset, namely, why do the packers object strenuously to Federal regulation?

"The answer to the second question is equally simple. The packers are not opposing this legislation because of any fear that government regulation will turn the search-light on any illegal practises, as intimated by some editors. The packers have nothing to conceal and will, at any time, cooperate to the fullest extent with any agency willing to approach the question with an open mind and desirous only of ascertaining the facts.

"What the packers do fear is that government regulation will tend to increase the expense of doing business, and hence the cost of handling fresh meats; secondly, that this will only be a step toward government ownership of this and other industries; and finally, they object to government interference because this power to regulate could so easily be misused by politicians.

"Those who favor government regulation point to government and State supervision of banks and ask why the proposed legislation should not be similarly beneficial to the packing industry. The answer is that these two businesses are not parallel or comparable, for it would be practically impossible to divorce regulation of the packing industry from politics.

"For example—if the price of live stock should go down, in accordance with the law of supply and demand, Congressmen from rural districts would be deluged with telegrams from their constituents demanding action to assure them better prices. If, on the other hand, the price of live stock should go up, necessitating an increase in meat prices, legislators from urban districts would be flooded with requests from wage-earners to take some action arbitrarily to fix prices. Producers and consumers represent the two most powerful political interests in the country. It is obvious that it would be impossible to satisfy both groups simultaneously. This matter of regulating prices would be agitated constantly with disastrous results to the industry.

"Many newspapers ask whether the packers are blind to public opinion and whether they can not read the handwriting on the wall. We know that public opinion has been influenced into believing that all that is necessary to get back into normal conditions is more laws. That is exactly the reason why we are fighting this legislation, because we know that unless we can place the facts before producers and consumers they are in danger of approving action which will only injure them in the future."

Meanwhile, Mr. Thomas E. Wilson reminds us that "'Come and let us counsel together' was written several centuries ago," and seems astonished by head-lines and newspaper comments that, as he finds, are "calculated to inflame the average citizen against the meat-packing industry." Says Mr. Wilson:

"Over and over it has been shown that the present prices of meats are not arbitrarily fixt by the packers; it has been shown and proved that the profit of the packer is infinitesimal when compared with profits in other industries, but this seems to have no weight. The average citizen may sit down to his evening meal and find steak on the table. He will ask his wife what she paid for the steak and when she tells him he will damn the packers all and severally. If he is told that the packer's profit on that steak is about a half a cent per pound he will not believe it. The only point with him is that he is paying a high price for his meat, and he doesn't like that, and I don't blame him.

"Just now the entire packing industry is threatened by such legislation as that proposed in the Kenyon and Kendrick bills. To combat such legislation and the very well-devised publicity propaganda in its support, the Institute of American Meat-Packers has been formed. At the first meeting leading to the creation of this institute, one hundred packing businesses were represented. This included 'small' as well as 'large' packers. The object of the institute is to encourage the production of live stock and to improve and broaden the service of the meat industry to the public."

We are also in receipt of a copy of the telegram sent by Mr. Swift to Senator McKellar in which the cold-storage question is dealt with from the packers' point of view. "Conservation, and not speculation," says Mr. Swift, "is the motive behind storing perishable food-products." Moreover, he asserts that—

"Swift & Co.'s cold-storage business is a necessity incident to handling of perishable goods to carry over stocks from a season of surplus production to a season of scarcity or no production, thereby avoiding violent price-fluctuations and making goods cheaper during a season of natural scarcity.

"Swift & Co. denies that the packers are in control of the cold-storage business of the country. Neither Swift & Co. nor the five large packers have a monopoly of freezer space. Swift & Co. freezer capacity is only a very small fraction of the total freezer capacity of the country, and the capacity of the five large packers probably is only a small percentage of the total."

Along with these documents in the case comes a pamphlet presenting "Swift and Company's Analysis and Criticism of Part II of the Report of the Federal Trade Commission," and thus introduced:

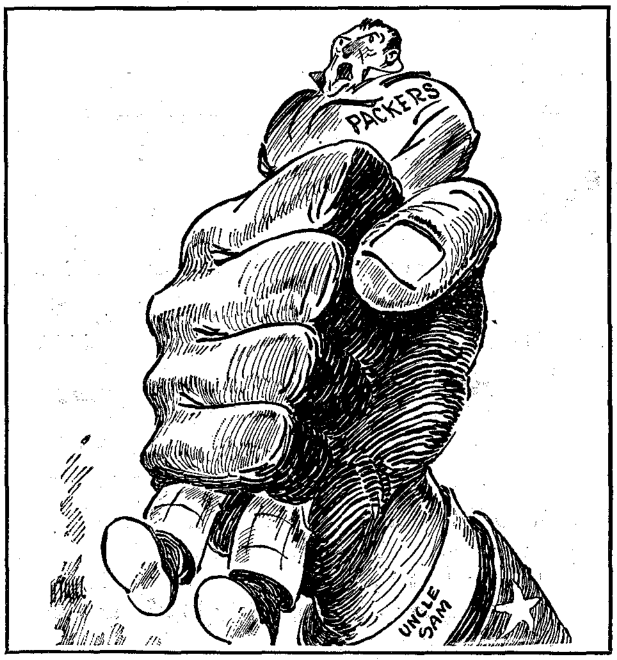
"The investigation of the packing industry by the Federal Trade Commission was one-sided. The charge that the packers have a monopoly is not founded upon fact. In its report, the Federal Trade Commission has presented only such information as could be used, by means of wrongful interpretation and insinuation, to make out a case against the packers."

In the Trade Commission's report, it is made to appear that the packers deal in numerous other eatables besides meat, and have become a kind of Great American Food Trust, whereas, according to Mr. Swift, this is stretching the truth and misleading the general public. "History," he observes, "is replete with misfortunes that have been caused by unsound judgment of the masses." In this instance he endeavors to forestall a repetition of that calamity by denying that the packers deal in "over seven hundred different commodities," and declaring that many are erroneous and many more are duplications. Then, too, he proceeds:

"In a further attempt to show the increasing domination of the packers, the Commission charges that at least one-half of the poultry, eggs, and cheese entering trade channels is handled by the five large packers. In reality they do not handle over 15 or 20 per cent. of the total. Swift & Co. alone handles only about 6 per cent. of the butter, eggs, and poultry that enter trade channels."

Then, too, the packers have collected and reprinted a large number of editorials in which, as they feel, they are to a greater or less extent vindicated or in which there are at least evidences of hostility toward "legislation to license and restrict business." In presenting these editorials, the packers have taken pains to give dates and sources. The majority appeared during July last, and if many are from trade organs (some of which speak for interests connected with the packing industry) a considerable number were printed by dailies independent thereof.

One may venture to assume that all this argumentative material, whether in letters, pamphlets, or newspaper cuttings, has been brought to the attention of the Department of Justice, yet Attorney-General Palmer said recently at a conference on the high cost of living held by Governor Smith of New York:



ANOTHER BIG FIVE WHICH IS NEEDED.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

"There has been so much talk about the activities of the packers, and they have been held up so long as the bogy that all men must fear, that I am afraid that some people think this is just another line of procedure to continue that talk. Let me assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is something very different. There never was before in any government agency so complete a collection of the data which bears upon the activities of this giant combination as there is to-day, and when it has been laid before a jury the wrath of the American people will compel a verdict of conviction, for the story will amaze America as it has amazed me when I have seen the analyzed reports of all their activities, and its effect upon this very problem which we are now considering will, to my mind, be far-reaching and complete.

"For if these gentlemen, who have headquarters in Chicago, were mere meat-packers, if they were a mere combination in control of the meat-products alone, they would deserve attention, but they would not require the same thoroughgoing action as they do when we know that alone do they control 75 per cent. or thereabouts of the meat produced and distributed to the American consumer, but they control in sufficiently large proportions to be a menacing factor to the people nearly all of the substitutes for meat which go upon the American table.

"If they were a combination simply dominating or controlling the meat-markets, the people might find some relief in refusing to eat meat and turning to fish or eggs or canned vegetables or cheese, or many other things that would sustain life quite as satisfactorily. But when you realize that these same gentlemen control 40 per cent. of the eggs which are marketed in America and a like proportion of the butter and a larger proportion of the cheese, and a sufficient proportion of the rice to dominate the market, when you know that they are largely in the wholesale grocery business and are so engaged in canning the vegetable products of the country that they have that industry by the throat, you realize that this proceeding against the meat-packers of Chicago is nothing short of a proceeding against a conspiracy to control the table of the American citizen, and that conspiracy will be broken up, my friends, if there is power enough left in the Government of the United States to do it."

BULGARIA'S PENALTY

WHAT BULGARIA MUST DO

Pay damages of $445,000,000 in thirty-seven years.
Reduce her army to 20,000 and her gendarmerie to 10,000 men.
Surrender her war-ships and submarines to the Allies.
Cede western Thrace to the Allies, to be disposed of as they shall determine.
Modify her frontier in four places in favor of Serbia.
Recognize the independence of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, now comprised in Jugo-Slavia.
Compensate Jugo-Slavia for stolen coal, by delivering 50,000 tons annually for five years.
Renounce the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

"BULGARIA NOW KNOWS officially what it means to back the wrong horse," unfeelingly observes the Springfield *Republican.* And altho the newspaper statisticians grimly figure that each of the two million inhabitants of Bulgaria must pay $6 a head, annually, for thirty-seven years to make up the national war-fine, there is not overmuch sympathy with the Balkan state thus penalized in the Treaty dictated by the Allies. The majority view seems to be that of the New York *Globe,* that, "on the whole, Bulgaria is getting off more easily, probably, than she deserved. No nation entered the war in such a spirit of cold-blooded callousness as she did. She sold her sword to the highest bidder." Yet the Wheeling *Register,* holding that the entrance of Bulgaria into the war as an ally of Germany was due mainly to "an ambitious and avaricious king," whom his own subjects later compelled to abdicate, suggests that—

> "The Bulgarian people were really not their own masters. Besides, it was through them that the first stone in the Teutonic arch was made to fall, as the Bulgarians by revolting overthrew their ruler and then made overtures for peace through America. Perhaps, then, it may be said the Bulgarian people after all are not 'half bad' and should be shown some leniency."

Some differences of opinion appear over the Treaty provision by which Bulgaria is to cede to the Allies, for future disposition, the region generally described as "western Thrace" on the Ægean, with the stipulation that the defeated state shall nevertheless have unimpeded commercial access to the sea. The fact that the region, thus left waiting future determination, was ardently desired by Greece gives rise to varying comment. The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* tells us that, "thanks to the insistence of President Wilson, Bulgaria is to be guaranteed access to the Ægean, thus removing what might have been a serious and justifiable grievance." The New York *World* also considers this provision in the light of "a reasonable compromise," pointing out in regard to the extreme Grecian claims that—

> "Austria-Hungary six years ago was willing to risk a European war to prevent Serbia from securing 'a window on the sea.' Greece is willing now to risk war by denying Bulgaria such a window. The American delegates in Paris deserve credit for adhering almost alone to a peace-promising division of Thrace. . . . . . .
>
> "Greece now gets Kavala and has claimed also Dedeaghatch. This claim may or may not be finally allowed; but 3,000 Greeks in that village can less claim national treatment than 20,000 Italians in Fiume or 100,000 Germans in Danzig.
>
> "Bulgaria was drawn to the German cause against the interests and probably the wishes of her people. She can not escape her day of reckoning, and it is now seen to be a bitter one. But recognition of her right to a trade outlet, possibly internationalized, is not to be denied without sowing the seeds of a new and needless war."

But the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* takes the stand that "the only bad feature of the Treaty is its failure to give definite decision in the Thracian dispute." *The Plain Dealer,* emphasizing the point that the American delegates participated in the Bulgarian discussion solely through the courtesy of the Allies, as we were never at war with Bulgaria, reprimands them for "doing their utmost to delay and confuse," thus "giving deep offense to the sturdy Greek ally," and for not "cooperating with President Wilson to hasten a final and definite peace."

The Buffalo *Express,* moreover, protesting that "the record of the United States has been one long resistance to terms on which the European Allies were substantially agreed," adds:

> "In this latest case we struggled long and ardently to save Thrace and an Ægean port for Bulgaria. Thrace never belonged to Bulgaria till it was seized in 1912, and Bulgaria certainly deserved punishment, rather than reward, for her part in the war. Moreover, the question was none of our business. We never declared war on Bulgaria. Nevertheless, we held out, practically against all Europe, in Bulgaria's interests, offended our friends, and finally forced a compromise which merely leaves the issue open to remain a cause for future contention, if not war."

THE DUTCH-BELGIAN TIFF

"THE NEWS that Belgium was making unwarranted demands upon Holland would shock one like hearing that the innocent, golden-haired child who used to play around next door had grown up and become a burglar." So the New York *Globe* comments upon the report that first the Belgian Ambassador to The Hague and then the Dutch Ambassador at Brussels had been withdrawn because of strained relations—ensuing from the demands of Belgium for a revision of the Treaty of 1839, under which Holland received the southern bank of the River Scheldt and a strip of Dutch Limburg lying between Belgium and the Rhine Province of Germany. Belgium's demands, based on both commercial and military exigencies, were submitted to a conference called by the Supreme Allied Council, meeting May 19 and 20 and June 3. Of this conference, we read in the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

> "At the first of these sessions Mr. Hymans urged that, Belgian interests at Antwerp being out of all proportion to Dutch interests at Terneuzen, Belgian sovereignty should be extended to the Lower Scheldt as far as the sea, with the right of control over the stream for the defense of the country. He asked for the same right of sovereignty on the canal and railway from Ghent to Terneuzen and for the conclusion of an arrangement in southern Limburg which would safeguard Belgian security in case of aggression from the east and guarantee free communications by water between Liége and Antwerp. But the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs argued that Holland was in no way obliged to accept the revision of the treaties of 1839, since she had done nothing to make them inoperative. He held, accordingly, that all negotiations ought to be conducted between the two countries without any outside interference, and Belgium, having no rightful claim, must throw herself on Holland's generosity, the latter being well disposed to help her out of her difficulties but unwilling to make any formal engagement. The conference tried to conciliate these opposing points of view by adopting a resolution upholding the Belgian claims with regard to international interference, while endeavoring to conciliate Dutch susceptibilities by excluding from the arrangement any transfer of territory or any international servitude."

Belgium's original claim was based on the statement that the Scheldt is the "natural and appropriate frontier" of the two countries, and likewise on a desire for "the freedom of the Scheldt." However, the Springfield *Republican* finds that "Belgium has seemed in the wrong," for, we read:

> "In seeking to make for herself a position defensible by her own strength, Belgium has shown much too little consideration for the rights of her neighbor, Holland. Denial has been made of a demand for the annexation of Dutch territory, yet the annexationist party has been busy in a way that has caused much alarm and suspicion. The Dutch press, for example, not long ago published a secret note issued by the Belgian Foreign Office on May 29, calling upon Belgian agents in Dutch Limburg to work for the annexation of that province to Belgium. In Belgian controversial literature Limburg has played an important part.

"The demand most prest, however, is for giving Belgium full sovereignty over the Lower Scheldt, which at present is controlled by a joint commission of the two countries. The demand is based on strategic grounds; Antwerp could have been relieved, it is said, if ships of war had been able to go up the Scheldt. But the answer to this is that under the League of Nations there would be no neutrals, and if the situation of 1914 should recur the Scheldt would be open for the passage of ships of war. Economic questions also cause friction, as for example, the control of the Ghent-Terneuzen Canal, which the Belgians want kept full for shipping, while the Dutch want a lower level because of agricultural interests in regions below the level of the sea. But this is certainly a matter for adjustment, not for imposing Belgian sovereignty within Dutch territory. Belgium has won such admiration from the people of the United States for its heroic defense that its unreasonable attitude toward Holland has been disappointing."

The Philadelphia *Record*, on the contrary, holds that the protection of Belgium, and especially of Antwerp, from Germany on the east requires a small piece of Dutch Limburg. Also that—

> "Belgian enterprise has made Antwerp one of the greatest ports in the world. It stands in the front of European ports. Yet all the shipping of Antwerp must pass through Dutch waters. . . . . . .
>
> "As a matter of national independence, Belgium ought to have free access to the sea. But in addition to that natural right, it has laid the world under obligations to it by resisting the German invasion, while Holland, whose very independence was lost if Germany won, thriftily preserved its neutrality and made a fortune trading with Germany. Had it joined the Allies, who were, in fact, fighting for its independence, and opened its gates to an Allied army, the war could have been ended at any time in three months.
>
> "Holland ought to pay something for its own preservation from Germany. A moderate price would be the very small territorial concessions demanded by Belgium."

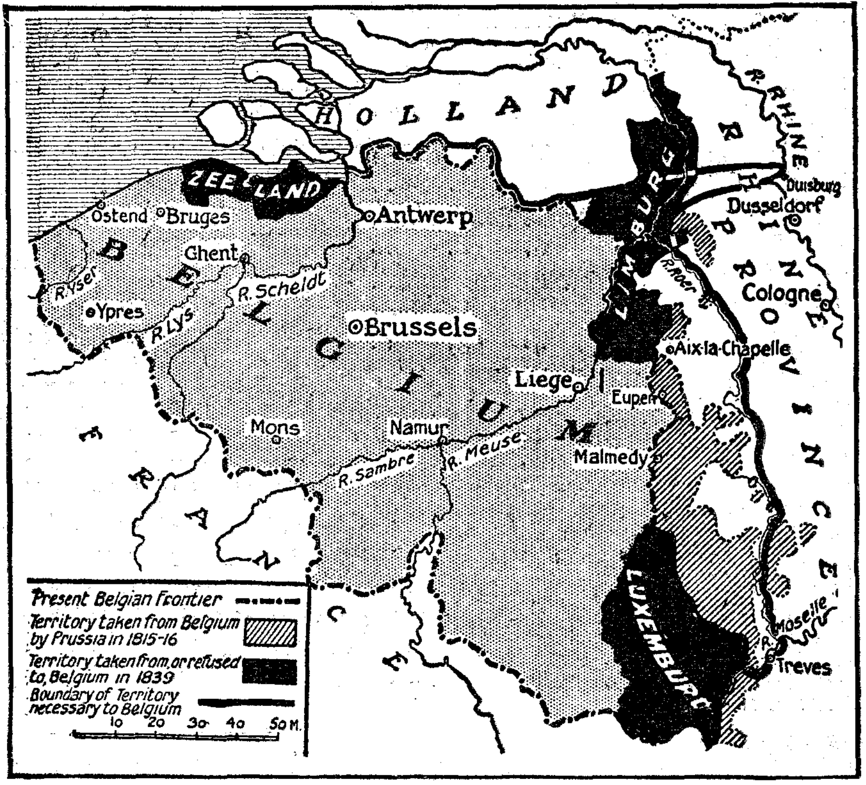
Wide publicity has been given by the press to an interview with Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, and his secretary, François Dessain, during their recent visit to Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore. "I knew there were difficulties, but had no reason to suppose a rupture was imminent," Cardinal Mercier is quoted as saying in reference to the reported severance of diplomatic relations. The article continues:

> "Others in his party did not seem surprized over the news.
>
> "'Germany is recuperating,' Cardinal Mercier said. 'And,' put in François Dessain, the Cardinal's secretary, who speaks for him, 'should she be allowed to reconstruct her strength Belgium may well expect another invasion—unless we insure ourselves by fortifying the front facing Dutch Limburg. This we are unable to do, because our guns would be trained on neutral (Dutch) territory. Belgium should have put in a stronger claim at the Peace Conference for safety measures on the east boundary, but, unfortunately, Belgium's vote was very weak at the sessions.
>
> "'Military history and wars have taught us that rivers are the only dependable lines of defense. In this case it is the Meuse that must be fortified. And unless Belgium possesses the lower part of the vital province, now utterly useless, from a military view-point, to the Dutch, but essential to Belgium, nothing can be done. Had the Germans seen fit to invade us by way of Limburg instead of respecting the Dutch territory, their advance could not have been held up.'
>
> "Asked whether Belgium anticipated war, neither Cardinal Mercier nor his secretary would deny its possibility. 'Many Belgians would welcome it,' Mr. Dessian volunteered."

Of this last sentence, attributed to the Cardinal's secretary, the New York *Globe* temperately remarks that it "can be accounted for as a comment on after-war hysteria."

WITHDRAWING TROOPS FROM RUSSIA

AMBIGUITY AND HESITANCY still tincture the news from and regarding Russia, as well as much of the comment thereon, yet, with all due caution, conservative editors are discussing the probability of the total withdrawal of Allied troops from European Russia, and a possible new policy of non-interference and even of formal peace negotiations with the *Soviet* governments. A special cable to the New York *Herald* contains information to the effect that at a meeting of the Peace Council in Paris, Lloyd George, casually mentioning Russia, remarked that he supposed that the Conference had no objection to the British policy of withdrawing all British troops from Russia.



From the London "Daily Mail."

BELGIUM'S CLAIMS AT THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Relatively definite news is contained in a Paris dispatch to the New York *Sun* that—

> "The Peace Council hasn't officially adopted any new policy toward *Soviet* Russia. Yet it is true that Lenine and Trotzky have less to fear at the hands of the Allies than at any time since peace negotiations were started.
>
> "In the last few days it has developed here:
>
> "First, that nothing is to be done to prevent Lithuania and Esthonia from making peace with the Lenine Government, thus removing all chance for the capture of Petrograd and releasing a large *Soviet* army there for employment against Kolchak and Denikin."

A cablegram from London adds that British troops have begun to evacuate the Caucasus. In addition to various rumors and intimations there are such pointblank statements as, "The evacuation of the Archangel front by the British is proceeding as smoothly as could be expected." Such information leads editorial writers to discount other more or less indirect news of revolt, famine, desperation, and consequent eagerness for peace at any price in *Soviet* Petrograd or Moscow, or of extensive military gains by anti-Bolshevik troops under Kolchak and Denikin. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* heads an editorial, "The Russian Derelict: Is it to be Abandoned?" following up the query with the suggestion that "There is an able crew of 'wreckers' in Berlin who would be delighted to salvage it." Yet even tho Russia is "left drifting on the tides of chance," with all varieties of danger to civilization, "Siberia seems to be in a somewhat different position," for, *The Public Ledger* informs us further:

> "Mr. Baker told the House Military Affairs Committee on Monday that our forces there would not be withdrawn 'at once' because of 'real military and humanitarian reasons.' In fact, we are still enlisting soldiers to serve in Siberia and sending them over as rapidly as possible to relieve the selective service troops already there. It may be worth noting that the Canadians have been 'kicking' vigorously for some time against the sending of any of their men into that country with which they are not at war."

The "real business of the Allies in Siberia," is, the article tells us, to "help hold the Bolsheviki in check," since—

> "If the Allies were to evacuate Siberia, the Bolsheviki would very probably sweep down to the seacoast, and would in any case come into possibly contagious contact with the Chinese."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has "a possible Russian policy" to offer the supposedly irresolute Peace Conference. Altho, we learn, the center of Russia is Bolshevik, around this *Soviet* center are some ten or eleven anti-Bolshevik peoples, all desirous of forming a really stable tho democratic government. Says *The Journal of Commerce* further:

> "It would seem that the best policy would be to recognize the Kolchak Government as the *de-facto* ruler of Siberia and of as much of eastern Russia as he actually controls. The Allies also should recognize those states on the geographical periphery of Russia as possessing *de-facto* governments, among them being Esthonia, Letvia, Ukraine, the Don Cossacks, and the Trans-Caucasus, and help them to get upon their feet. As soon as all these peoples once are convinced that there is no danger of Allied help toward a reactionary restoration of the Romanof dynasty they will turn against the Bolsheviki and the power of these criminals will collapse almost immediately."

The Bolsheviki being thus eliminated, *The Journal of Commerce* believes that the Allies, by economic and financial assistance, might enable the Russian people to unite in their own free and stable government.

Russia's plight after two years of Bolshevism was vividly pictured in a speech in New York a few days ago by Mr. Herbert Hoover. He said:

> "Two-thirds of the railways and three-fourths of the rolling stock that they control are out of operation. The whole population is without any normal comforts of life and plunged into the most grievous famine of centuries. Its people are dying at the rate of hundreds of thousands monthly from starvation and disease. Its capital city has diminished in population from nearly two million to less than 600,000. The streets of every city and village have run with the blood of executions, nor have these executions been confined to the so-called middle and upper classes, for latterly the opposition of the workmen and farmers to this régime has brought them also to the firing-squad in appalling numbers."

The recent proclamations of "this group of mixed idealists and murderers," it appears, show "a radical change in their economic and social ideas." Thus, says Mr. Hoover further:

> "They have abandoned the socialization of the land, for they find the farmer will not produce for payment in high-flown and altruistic phrases. They have reestablished a differential wage in an attempt to stimulate the exertion and ambition of skilled labor. They have established a State Savings Bank, in order to stimulate production through making provision for family and old age. They are offering fabulous salaries for men capable of directing the large agencies of production. In fact, while in the midst of flowery verbal endeavor *to maintain that they* are still Socialists, they are endeavoring to restore individual ownership of property and of the results of labor. The very high priest of Socialism is to-day vainly endeavoring to save his people from their total destruction by summoning back the forces of production. The apologists of this *débâcle* are telling us that it is due to the Allied blockade and to various other oppositions, but any one with a rudimentary knowledge of Russia knows that they did have within their borders ample supplies of food, coal, oil, wool, flax, cotton, and metals and the factories with which to work them in abundance, and that their sole deficiency is human effort."

Their return to a working-day of eight, and even fourteen, hours is related on page 22.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE police struck out.—*Boston Transcript.*

STRIKE and the world strikes with you; work and you work alone.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

MUST we wrong the rights of the United States in order to right the wrongs of Europe?—*Muncie Press.*

AUSTRIA protests that she has a right to dispose of herself. She has already done it.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

IDENTIFICATION of Bolsheviki in Philadelphia is impossible now. The barbers are on a strike.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

CAPTAIN D'ANNUNZIO appears to be making it certain that his next poem will be read.—*Des Moines Register.*

IF there were nothing else to do, strikes would be more excusable.—*Indianapolis News.*

LONDON newspapers are referring to William C. as "the explosive Bullitt." Anyhow, he isn't a dumb-dumb.—*Dallas News.*

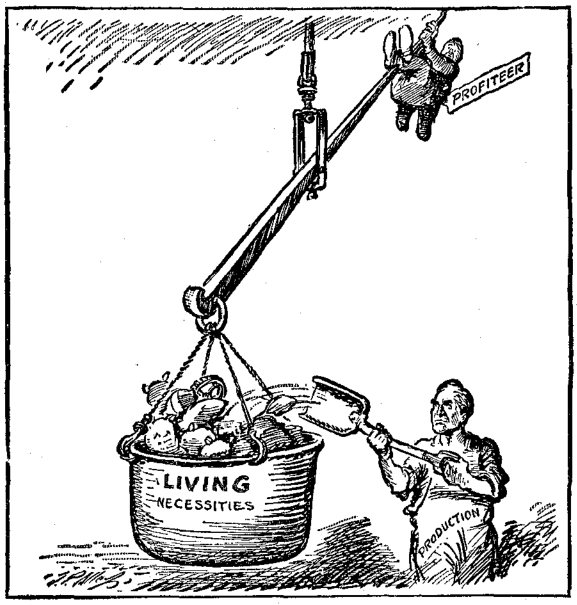
SOME of the beautiful soft drinks now current show that the dye industry must have departed from Germany for good.—*Minneapolis Journal.*

IT'S all very well to tell a fellow to *order his coal now, but the cellars of this* Republic are taxed to their uttermost already.—*Columbia Record.*

LANSING is reported to have said that the American people would reject the Treaty if they understood it. Then they will never reject it.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PALMER says that revelations concerning the packers will amaze America; *must be about to announce* a reduction in prices.—*Louisville Times.*

ONE reason for high prices is that some who made exorbitant profits in the war-period want to continue to live in the luxury to which they were accustomed while others were fighting.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*



THE SUREST WAY TO PULL IT DOWN.

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal.*

PAT-RIOTISM is again raging in Ireland.—*Columbia Record.*

MAYBE we are suffering from over-consumption instead of under-production.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

GOD made the world in seven days, but he didn't have a senate to deal with.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

THE longer it takes the world to settle down, the longer it will take for it to settle up.—*Boston Transcript.*

ITALY means to starve out D'Annunzio, but it may be a rather hard matter to starve a poet.—*Indianapolis News.*

OUR guess is that Europe's heart won't break as long as its stomach is full.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

AT least Villa proves the Mexican climate one of the most healthful in the world. —*Boston Herald.*

EUROPE faces a coal famine, but the natives show a charming disposition to make it hot for one another.—*Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL PALMER can see the dawn of lower prices, and the rest of us would like to know the name of his oculist. —*Cleveland News.*

WITH *tickets around* $7, *it* has happened at last that grand opera has been brought within the reach of the working classes.—*Baltimore American.*

WILL HAYS says Wilson is "pounding against a stone wall." An honest confession of marble-top opposition is good for the soul.—*Columbia Record.*

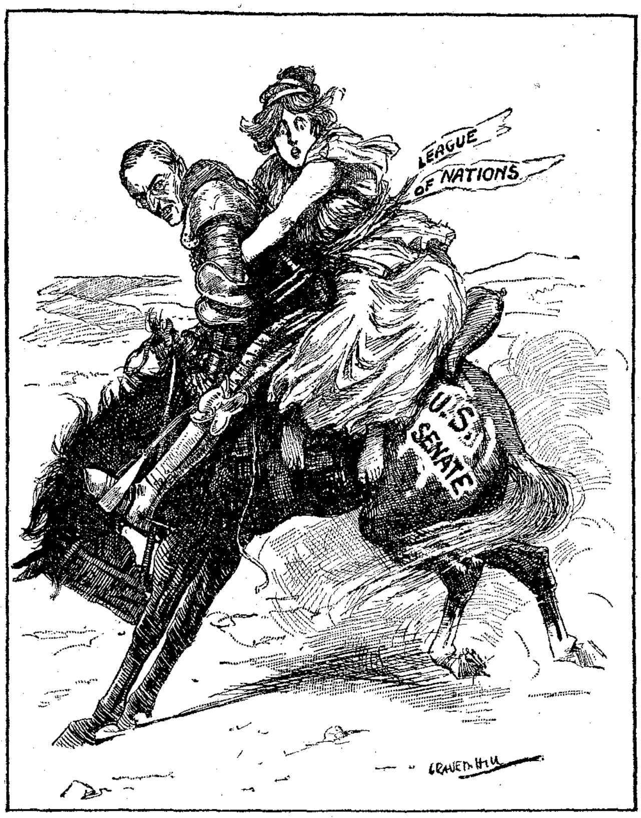
WHEN the Prince of Wales asked "And *where is Boston?" they were too polite to* explain to him that it was near Lexington and Concord.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

SINCE the Reds have cinched the pennant and Chicago has given birth to a Red party, Samuel Gompers' statement that the Reds were about to vanish evidently referred to noses. —*Nashville Tennessean.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

JAPANESE PRESS ATTACKS ON THE AMERICAN SENATE

REBUKE AND RIDICULE are strongly in evidence in editorial views of the Japanese press on the Shantung debate in the American Senate, and the sharpest expression of ire which it has aroused may be judged from the remark of the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, a somewhat sensational opposition organ, which says that "it is not to the honor of the American Senate to place itself on the same level with the Bolsheviki and the New York *American*," and it hopes that "Mr. Lodge and other Republican Senators will consider what they are about." The Kobe *Japan Chronicle*, which is printed in English, points out that tho the comment of the Japanese language press varies, the only variation "consists in a diversity of discoveries why the Republican Senators should be anti-Japanese," and it is surprized that none of these papers seem to realize that "there are Democrats who like the Shantung settlement no better than Senators Lodge and Borah, but defend it to save President Wilson's face and for the same reason as he accepted it." Marquis Okuma's organ, the Tokyo *Hochi*, considers the speeches of the Republicans in the Senate "outrageously violent and malicious," and tells us that—



THE KNIGHT ERRANT.

PRESIDENT WILSON (to League of Nations)—"Hold tight, ma'am: he'll quiet down directly." —*Punch* (London).

"Messrs. Lodge, Borah, and Norris go to the length of affirming that Japan is walking in the footsteps of Germany, and declaring that unless the Shantung clauses be excluded the Treaty of Peace shall not be ratified even at the risk of going to war again for it. It would seem as if Shantung was an American province and Japan had the design of conquering it without reason. But this problem of Shantung is very simple. Japan joined the war agreeably to the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, forcibly wrested Tsing-tao from Germany, and agreed to return it to China by the Chino-Japanese agreement of 1915—an arrangement which was acknowledged by the Powers by the London Agreement concluded by Japan with Britain, France, Russia, and Italy and the Ishii-Lansing agreement, so that it passes our comprehension why so violent an attack should be made on Japan on this head. It is suggested by some people that the matter is used as a means of harassing President Wilson, but it is not just that international amity should be sacrificed to domestic politics. It is also said that Chinese propaganda, skilfully conducted, has moved the excitable Americans."

But in the suspicion of the *Hochi*, the principal cause is "America's economic ambitions in China," and we are told that Americans, who have been "affected with megalomania since America played a successful part in the European War, dream of the economic conquest of the world, and regard Japan as an obstacle which must be pushed aside, in order to place China under their control." This journal proceeds:

"Taking advantage of the dependence placed by China on them, the two peoples are making use of each other for the attainment of their respective ends. But this is not the way to maintain that liberty, equality, and peace which America is so anxious to uphold. It is our belief that the peace of the world can only be insured by that triple union which is cemented by the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and the American-Japanese agreement, and, therefore, we can not but urge that the anti-Japanese members of the American Senate should pause and reflect."

Politics is at the bottom of the Republican opposition to the Shantung arrangement, thinks the Tokyo *Jiji*, a moderate pro-government organ, which observes:

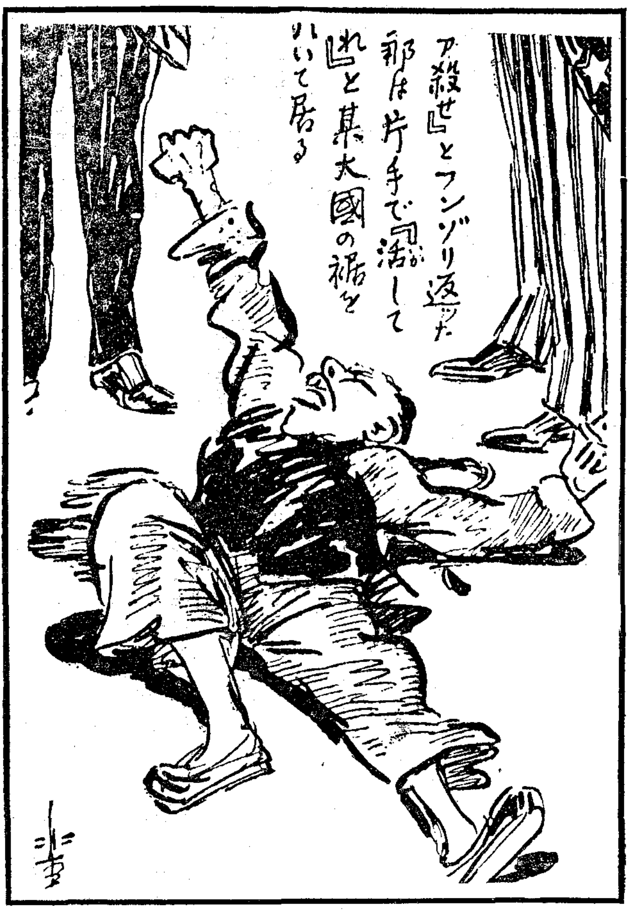
"Whether Mr. Lodge and his following will succeed in attaining their object is no business of ours. But it is highly regrettable that a man of Mr. Lodge's influence should be so careless as to indulge in such extravagant language, based on a deliberate misunderstanding of Japan's good faith, language which can not fail to give rise to anti-Japanese feelings in America and have undesirable effects on the amity of the two nations. Such an action is regrettable for them also, as it will affect the reputation of the greatest political party in America and the dignity and credit of the American Senate itself."

Furious anger marks the expressions of the Imperialist Tokyo *Kokumin* against the Senate and the American press, especially newspapers of Republican inclination. Their attitude, we are told—

"Is aggressive rather than arrogant. It is unreasonable in the extreme. It presupposes the retention of Tsing-tao by Japan, notwithstanding that Japan has repeatedly declared herself to the contrary. It is said that this is due to the leap in the dark which the Chinese are making. It may be true, as Mr. Lodge's views are based entirely on Mr. Mason's interview with Mr. Wang, one of the Chinese peace delegates, in *The Outlook*. It is also supposed that the matter is used as a means of attacking the President. It may be so, but it certainly is against international morality to use such a problem as a political weapon."

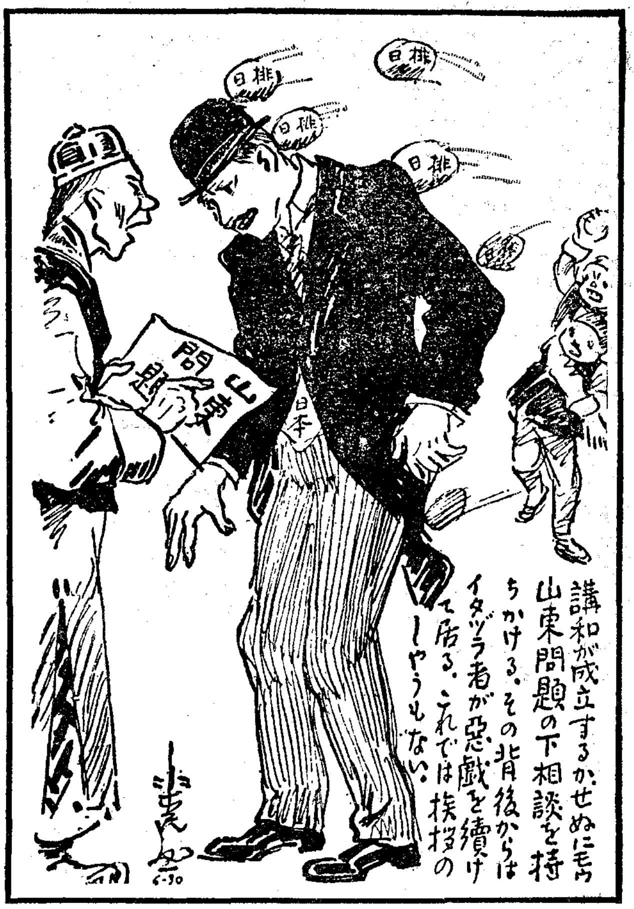
If the Republican members of the American Senate were right, says Tokyo's sensational opposition organ, the *Yorodzu*, the Japanese "would be a race of pirates, the Germans of the Far East." The remarks of the Senators would have been "more appropriately made in Petrograd or Moscow than in Washington," and it recalls that the Bolsheviki in Russia denounced the Paris Peace Conference as "an assembly of robbers." But this journal goes on to say:

"This is not the first occasion on which the American Senate has shown itself recklessly hasty. The unique resolution proposed by Senator Borah expressive of sympathy with the Irish aspiration for independence was passed with a single dissenting vote. But the American Senate, through its frivolity, has ceased to have any weight either at home or abroad. This was amply proved by the cool manner in which its resolution respecting Ireland was treated by public opinion in England. The same has been the case with the utterances of its Republican


『ア殺せ』とフンゾリ返った
那は片手で『活かして
れ』と某大國の裾を
ひいて居る

THEATRICAL MR. CHINA.

Struck to earth and ready for martyrdom, he cries to Mr. Japan, "Come, kill me!" but at the same time he tugs at the trousers of Uncle Sam. —*Jiji* (Tokyo).


排日
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山東問題
日本
講和が成立するかせぬに早
山東問題の下相談を持
ちかける。その背後からは
イタヅラ者が悪戯を續け
て居る。これでは挨拶の
しやうもない。

WHAT CAN POOR MR. JAPAN DO?

Negotiations are proposed by Mr. China, but Mr. China's pestiferous boys persist in a bombardment of Mr. Japan with anti-Japanese and boycott missiles. —*Jiji* (Tokyo).

JAPANESE FLINGS AT NEIGHBOR CHINA.

members respecting the Shantung question and the alleged German-Japanese Alliance, which have been received here coolly and calmly and in an attitude of reasoned explanation and admonition. The howlings of the noted Republican Senators are regarded by public opinion in this country as tactics in domestic politics and a means of pleasing the Chinese and furthering America's economic policy toward the Far East. But such a trick is not merely derogatory to the dignity of the Senate of a great civilized country, but may easily endanger the amicable relations of America and Japan, and thereby threaten the peace of the world."

A just attitude toward China is urged by the Osaka *Asahi*, which believes there is no doubt whatever that the Senate's violent attack on Japan is made "partly in order to harass President Wilson, a profest friend of weak Powers, for not having taken up the cause of China against Japan." This is an argument "calculated to prejudice many Americans against Mr. Wilson," especially those not fully acquainted with the facts of the Shantung issue, but the *Asahi* proceeds:

> "It must also be remembered that they are backed up by a group of capitalists and business men who think it fit to use every means, fair and foul, in their power in order to upset the economic position gained by Japan in China during the war. By this time it is an open secret that one or two great American companies have supplied anti-Japanese agitators there with funds; and there is little wonder at their trying another stratagem in the American Senate to the same end. We need not, however, concern ourselves much with the slander and calumnies which others lavish on us. At the same time, the Government should make good its promise to retrocede Kiaochow whatever turn events may take, and thus prove that Japan is true to her word and to her neighbor and the world at large. Altho much stress is now laid by some people on the violent action and language of the Chinese against us, we, as the premier nation in the Far East, should treat them with a teacher's forbearance and indulgence. This is the only way leading to a true amity between the two nations."

TURKEY WITHOUT A LEADER

TURKEY'S CRYING NEED for a national leader is voiced by the Turkish press, which, since the defeat of Germany are more vocal than usual in proclaiming the greatness and splendor of the history of the Ottoman Empire. "In order successfully to solve the problem we face as a nation," says the Constantinople *Wakit*, "we must have honest and capable leadership. This want supplied, and we have the key to the present situation." Rather mournful is the confession of this journal, which follows:

> "We are weary of the futile struggles of the mushroom parties now rivaling each other in Anatolia. No leadership is provided in this manner. Personal interests must give way to the interest of the nation and the country. Only those ready to make this sacrifice are qualified to lead in the present national crisis. It is not too late yet, but it may soon be too late to secure and follow the able and trustworthy leadership which shall safeguard and preserve the unity of the fatherland."

By way of reminder of Turkey's proud history, the *Wakit* points to the "unrivaled empire of Turks that for centuries has existed under the Ottoman flag," and proceeds:

> "History bears no uncertain testimony to the fact that world-conquering rulers have by the sword conquered and brought under their dominion vast territories. A nation that could rule for centuries over regions extending from the walls of Vienna and the Don to North Africa, over peoples of alien language and religion, may with just pride lay claim to a high degree of civilization and governmental policy, admitting conquered peoples to a share in its own possessions. The number of Turks in the Balkans has been comparatively few, but their influence upon language and economic and social conditions has been great. In the interior of Anatolia the superior ability of the Turks has had a profound influence upon the other elements of the population, greater than elsewhere. The Anatolian

Armenians and Greeks, under no compulsion and left free in all that concerns the internal affairs of their communities, have adopted the language and habits of the Turks in place of their own ancient tongues and modes of living. This extends even to religious terms and usages to a large extent among the Christians of Anatolia. The religion of Islam, the support of the institutions of the Turks, is preeminently a democratic system. All caste is excluded. Every individual holds place only according to his own individual worth. The Turks' lack of recognized and competent leaders among themselves is, however, a real lack. Our duty for the future is to exchange a system which depends upon the force and direction of the wind to fill our sails for a system of effective and dependable machinery, and so escape the harm resulting from haphazard leadership."

BRITAIN'S HAND IN PERSIA

HOSTILE OBSERVERS who think of Great Britain as a "land-grabber" are now out with the charge that the agreement reached between Persia and the British Government at Teheran "will make of Persia another British protectorate." The main points of the agreement, we learn from the press, are two: Britain lends Persia British officers to reorganize her forces and establish order, and, conjointly with the Government of India, Britain advances to Persia £2,000,000, secured on the Persian customs. Britain also promises to support certain of Persia's claims to reparation for the damage done her by Turkey and Germany and to the rectification of her frontier. But all insinuations that the British Government has been guilty of a policy of aggrandizement are officially denied by Earl Curzon, government leader in the House of Lords and President of the Council, in a speech at a dinner in London in honor of the Foreign Minister of Persia. "Those who believe the British are going, as a result of this agreement, to settle down in Persia and to Anglicize, to Indianize, or Europeanize it in any sense of the term, are grossly mistaken," according to Lord Curzon, who assures us that "all we want to do is to give Persia expert assistance and financial aid which will enable her to carve out her own fortunes as an independent and still living country." Earl Curzon admitted that "suspicions have been aroused" as to the real character of the Persian treaty, but he declares that such suspicions rest upon "a misconception." As one expression of suspicion may be cited the objection of the Secretary of the Persian delegation at Paris, which represents the Liberal party in Persia, who is quoted in Paris dispatches as follows:

> "Whoever controls the finances, railroads, and army of a nation controls that nation, and Persia's independence, therefore, is a thing of the past. We saw President Wilson several times, and he told us Persia would be invited to join the League, and that Article X would guarantee its complete independence in the future. He also agreed to support our claims when the Ottoman question was taken up here.
>
> "Does the President intend to insist that the American Senate adopt Article X without change and yet allow Great Britain to defy its most important principle in Persia's case? If so the League is a sham."

Harsh criticism is fairly copious in the French press, and so important a journal as the Paris *Temps* avers that "since Persia promises to confide its army only to British officers and its finances only to British specialists, it has no longer force or resources to exercise its sovereignty." *Le Temps* adds that France resents the Persian treaty on moral grounds because of its violation of Wilsonian principles and of the League of Nations Covenant. It asserts that France has no ulterior motive for its attitude and no intention to say to England that if England will offer France something in compensation elsewhere, French scruples will vanish. "Pertinax," in *L'Écho de Paris*, calls the Anglo-Persian treaty an important step in the work England has been doing for the last five years to secure the foundations of her empire in India and Egypt, to which the Young Turk movement was a menace, while the conservative Paris *Journal des Débats* holds that the present situation is what was to be expected after the collapse of Russia. In 1917, it recalls, Persia was cut up into three zones: one Russian and one British, separated by a neutral zone. When Russia demanded Constantinpole in 1916, England claimed part of the neutral zone in exchange. The old Russia is now dead, and Persia, from the Caspian to the Indian Ocean, falls within the British zone, and "so we see that while the Peace Conference floundered aimlessly among the problems of Central Europe, a policy that knows its own mind reaps the richest advantages from the war and puts into effect great changes in the East."

Positive denial of a British protectorate over Persia is made by Earl Curzon in his speech above cited, in which he said that it would have been impossible to set up a protectorate "because Persia would neither have asked for nor accepted it," and he adds:

> "On the contrary, she would have resented and resisted it. I should have been opposed to it because it would have been contrary to our repeated engagements, and, in the last resort, because I should have regarded it as inimical to British interests.
>
> "We have, or shall have, as a result of this war enough to do in the eastern parts of the world. If a nation assumes a protectorate, it also assumes certain responsibilities which have a tendency to attain the weight of a heavy burden. Above all, it is compelled to give financial assistance on a scale which may ultimately be overwhelming. Therefore, neither I nor my colleagues would have consented to or acquiesced in anything like the creation of a British protectorate over Persia."

As to the charge that the Persian pact ignores Articles X and XX of the Covenant of the League of Nations, Earl Curzon declares:

> "I would say emphatically, on behalf of my Government and after a conversation with his Highness this afternoon, that both his Government and mine accept unreservedly Articles X and XX of the Covenant of the League of Nations, and that we see in them nothing inconsistent with what we have done. On the contrary, as soon as the Treaty of Peace is ratified and as soon as the Council of the League of Nations comes into effective existence, it is the intention of his Government and mine to communicate the agreement to the Council of the League with a full explanation and defense of its contents.
>
> "There is another point in the agreement concerning which there has been some misunderstanding. There is a passage in it which says the two governments had agreed to the appointment of a joint committee of experts for the examination and revision of existing customs tariffs, and it seems to have been inferred that Great Britain is claiming the right to revise customs treaties, not only between Persia and Great Britain, but between Persia and foreign Powers. An examination of the text shows there is no ground for this suspicion.
>
> "Again, when we undertake in this agreement to cooperate with the Persian Government for the encouragement of Anglo-Persian enterprises, for the development of the country, we create thereby no monopoly. We claim no exclusive rights for ourselves to the exclusion of other Powers, and, indeed, some of them have rendered substantial service to that country."

Frank reply to French criticism of the Anglo-Persian agreement is made by some London papers, among them *The Daily Telegraph*, which asserts that "no covetous designs of any kind underlie our agreement," and *The Daily Chronicle* observes:

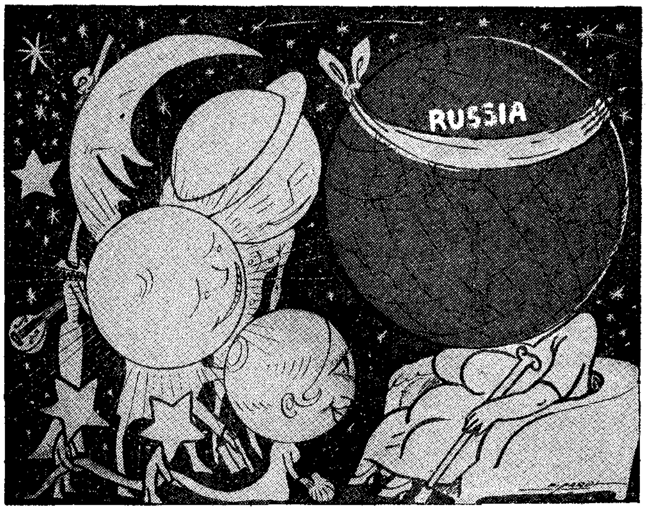
> "No doubt we shall be accused of endeavoring to establish in Persia a second Egypt, but that is not our intention, nor is it to the interests of this country. A prosperous, well-governed, self-dependent, and friendly Persia will be of infinitely more value to us than discontented and dependent."

But a voice of bitter dissent is heard in the avowal of the London *Daily News* that—

> "Our record up to the present in this matter is anything but creditable. We have committed ourselves to an agreement with France incompatible with any genuine belief in the efficacy of the League. We have concluded an agreement with Persia constituting an open mockery of the principles that the League embodies. We have announced a scheme for the preference for mandate territories no less incompatible with the spirit underlying the whole Covenant."

BOLSHEVISM'S RELAPSE TO CZARISM

"PEACE AT ANY PRICE" is the wish of the Petrograd *Soviet*, according to reports reaching Copenhagen which inform us that the People's Commissaries have been empowered by the *Soviet* to begin peace negotiations with the Allies on the basis of conditions fixt by the Allied Powers. Such news is not surprizing in quarters where it has been common rumor for some months that the *Soviet* Government's reversion to Russian "capitalistic" methods of exploitation had gone so far that the "advanced-Communist" and other orthodox Bolshevik newspapers were openly protesting, says a Copenhagen correspondent of the London *Morning Post*. One of the chief "capitalistic" offenders is Leonid Krassin, who is described as a first-rate organizer and "a pioneer of German exploitation designs," as shown by his action in inducing the Electrification Council to vote for the calling in of the big German electrotechnical firms. This correspondent, who is considered a high authority on Russian affairs, tells us that—



VISITING THE CONVALESCENT.

"Mrs. Earth, we have come to congratulate you on having got over your five years of illness."

"Thank you, my dear, but I still have a few pains in the head."

—*Compana de Garcia* (Barcelona).

"The Bolshevik *Proletarskoe Echo* lately violently attacked Krassin on the ground that, partly by compulsion, partly by bribes, he was getting skilled workmen to labor for fourteen hours daily instead of the regulation six. The regulation six has now been formally abandoned by a decree making the weekly working time forty-eight hours. Krassin's newly appointed overseers, most of whom, says *Proletarskoe Echo*, are industrial experts from Czarist times, apply Czarist methods. Being anxious to get a state contract at the famous Treugolnik rubber-works rapidly executed, Krassin gave orders that employees who would not 'voluntarily' work three hours' daily overtime should be dismissed. He further gave orders to pay for overtime at ordinary wage-rates. As a result a strike was threatened; but Krassin 'reminded the employees of Supplementary Decree No. 27, making incitements to strike punishable by Revolutionary Tribunal,' and Krassin further ordered bread-cards to be withdrawn from the potential strikers, whereupon 'the factory returned to obedience in the best Czarist way.'"

Another Bolshevik newspaper, said to be relatively outspoken, is the *Krasnaya Gazeta*, which has reported that—

"The espionage system of 'collectives' is now in force in most of the nationalized mills subordinate to the Textile-Central. 'Collectives' were long ago instituted in the Army and Navy, they being committees of proved Communists who watch over the political orthodoxy of officers, soldiers, and sailors. The Textile-Central is directed by a particularly capable official, the ex-revolutionary and exile Ragine; and it proves its relatively good management by keeping two-thirds of the employees regularly at work. But Ragine issued a secret circular (another practise inherited from the autocracy) inviting the reliable Bolsheviki in the mills to 'watch over the mill-workmen's committees and report sabotage and ca' canny tendencies,' to which the Central would react by ordering the immediate dismissal of the offenders. The workmen's committees have since, a telegram states, been entirely abolished and replaced by nominees of the Central—'persons who may be relied upon to protect the workmen's real interests.' 'Real interests' means that the Bolshevik bureaucrats claim to know better than the workmen themselves what is good and bad."

The move back toward capitalism is not to what Lenine calls "the predatory side of capitalism," but toward "the, by us unfortunately neglected, organizatory side," and *The Morning Post's* correspondent proceeds:

"In other words, private individuals are still to be forbidden to make profits, but the methods by which these private individuals made profits in pre-Bolshevik days are to be restored, and the profit is to be turned into the pocket of the state. And even, it seems, large private incomes are sometimes to be tolerated, for Lenine, in his 'New Problems of *Soviet* Power,' admits that an expert factory director may be paid as much as 100,000 rubles a year.

"'State Capitalism,' the form which was emphatically rejected by the majority of the dispersed German Socialization Commission, is Bolshevism's latest expedient. It means the exploitation of workmen to an extent to which they were not exploited by the least merciful private capitalists in modern times. Further, it is directly contrary to the Syndicalist-Bolshevik trend elsewhere in Europe. While industrial workmen in Norway are demanding the elimination from their collective wage-agreements of the provision that the employer 'directs and distributes work,' the Russian Supreme Council of Economy is depriving the workmen of their supposed elementary right to 'direct and distribute work.' Russian newspapers received by me contain abundant evidence that only by compromising with 'Capitalism,' by becoming more capitalistic than the capitalists, can the Government of People's Commissaries survive—if it can survive at all. For instance, the new half-yearly Budget (January–June, 1919) shows that the estimated expenditure is 49,100,000,000 rubles, as compared with 17,602,727,444 rubles for the corresponding half of 1918."

Other facts to show the consequences of Bolshevik rule are taken by this informant from the official *Ekonomitcheskaya Zhizn*, and we read:

"In some cities the population is so badly off for metal goods that they pull down wooden houses for the sake of the nails, screws, locks, the roofing-lead, and the drainage-pipes. Nails cost 700 rubles per pound; tinned kitchen utensils average 450 rubles per pound; enameled iron utensils, 600 rubles per pound; and the thin brass plates, usually about eighteen inches square, which are nailed to dwelling-room floors in front of Dutch stoves, change hands at 270–300 rubles each. The raw materials —pig iron and copper—used in the construction of a locomotive at the Putiloff works cost 170,000 rubles. But, according to Mr. Hessen, formerly editor of the *Riech*, the one locomotive started on since Bolshevism seized power is not yet finished. It is the same with nationalized trade. The Bolshevik Commissary Molotoff complained to the Party Conference at Petrograd that of the state stores in Petrograd 380 are closed and sealed.

"The cause everywhere is idleness, or, as it is politely exprest, 'fall-off in per capita production.' This is the motive which has induced Lenine, backed, it seems here, by Trotzky, Chicherin, and Lunacharsky, to resort to capitalistic methods. The move has gone so far that the less compromising Bolsheviki—Kameneff, Zinovieff, and, it seems, the Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution—have begun to regard Lenine and his friends as themselves 'counter-revolutionaries.' When Lenine in January restored freedom of trade except in bread, salt, sugar, and vegetable fats, the ultra-Communist newspapers of Petrograd openly attacked him as a traitor to the Bolshevik cause. And there is the same tendency now. It began when Lenine in the pamphlet mentioned demanded severe factory discipline, the subordination of employees to expert managers and technicians, piece-work, payment by results, and even the 'Taylor System,' which the enslaved workman of backward Western Europe has managed to resist. 'Whereas until now,' said Lenine, 'the workmen have been autocratic masters of the factories and workshops, the interests of the revolution and of the workmen themselves demand the absolute submission of employees to the manager of each industrial enterprise.'"

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW TO CHOOSE CLOTHES

THE HIGH COST OF LIVING entails extra care in buying. When things are cheap, the buyer is careless, perhaps, about durability; he can not afford to be so with everything at top prices. The author of an article on "The Clothing Problem" in *The Forecast* (New York, September) asserts that "to look well and feel comfortable in suitable clothes" costs from 50 to 75 per cent. more than it did five years ago. Suits which were thirty-five dollars are anywhere from forty to seventy. Little dresses once procurable at sixteen dollars are now thirty-five, while those now priced at sixteen are cheap and flimsy. Yard goods range from a fourth more to almost twice prewar prices. There are certain cardinal principles, however, the writer goes on to say, which will help in solving the clothes problem. The first of these is that the material purchased must be of good quality—good of its kind. To quote and condense his article:

"A compromise on something which eye and finger detect to be just not really good is not worth making. Such material will not recover from being soaked in a rainstorm; spots can not be removed from it without disturbing texture or dye; it will tear under strains from which better goods would escape uninjured, and, above all, it will lose its brightness and fresh color under hard wear, and will not redye well.

"It is going to be incumbent upon the purchaser of the family clothes to select, this year, with a care commensurate with the financial importance of this item in the ever more threatening family budget.

"Tho cotton, and perhaps linen, will enter to some extent into the plans for winter clothes, especially where small children, and possibly the housewife herself, wear wash clothes part of the time, the great expense, and the great problem of winter clothing is—wool.

"The purchaser should know how to select wool—know what is pure, long-fibered, new wool; which is filled with shoddy, and which is part cotton. This does not by any means indicate that only all-wool fabrics should be considered, or that shoddy should be entirely avoided. For many uses, honest and good cotton mixtures will serve perfectly, especially for dresses. For outside garments, however, nothing can replace all-wool in its resistance to rain, damp, and wear."

It is quite possible, the writer continues, to test textiles before purchasing. Many women, he says, are timid about asking for samples. It is the purchaser's right to test the quality of the goods offered, and at present prices it is also her duty. Samples can be carried home and promptly tested, and then the order given at once by telephone. It is always possible to get the salesperson to identify himself and the goods for this purpose, beyond the possibility of mistake. Moreover:

"In selecting wool, it is well to understand its peculiar characteristics, and just what it is one desires to secure in buying pure wool. The excellence of wool for garments to be used in cold climates is due to the fact that, owing to the springiness of the fibers, there is always air in the meshes. Not only does this make such fabrics light in proportion to their warmth, but it creates a layer of body-heated air which no hard, tight-fibered fabric can equal in warmth. At the same time perspiration can evaporate, so that extreme warmth, from exertion or otherwise, does not leave the body enveloped afterward with a clammy dampness.

"There is not a great deal of such wool to be found. Indeed, there is so little that if pure, long-fibered, new wool were the only kind manufactured into clothes, most of us would go without woolen clothes altogether. By far the greater proportion of woolen goods and woolen garments offered for sale are to a greater or less extent filled with shoddy.

"This word has acquired somehow more of the flavor of reproach than it deserves, in the circumstances. Shoddy is wool, indeed it is sometimes very heavy, warm wool; but it is reworked, made over from short ends of factory goods, tailors' pieces, and stuffs salvaged by the rag-pickers. A more general ability to discriminate would lead, in time, to a general refusal to pay for shoddy as new wool.

"All heavy outer garments should, if possible, be of new wool. It wears longer and stands up under the abuse which all other garments get from time to time. Dresses for indoor wear, or wear under a coat, may be of part shoddy even where warmth is a great consideration.

"There are no tests of wool cloth for shoddy which are entirely decisive for the amateur, since the length of fiber of pure, new wool varies from one inch to eight. An element of 'judgment' is necessary. But if the goods be carefully unraveled and the length of fiber observed, anything less than a one-inch minimum should be considered shoddy. Moreover, if the staple is even an inch long and is soft and twisted rather evenly, it is new wool, but if short, wiry, and matted, it is shoddy. An ordinary reading-glass will magnify sufficiently to make this examination very easy.

"In addition to this guidance, we may be sure that a certain class of woolen goods is hard to adulterate, and hardly likely to contain shoddy. These are the worsteds in which the weave shows. In broadcloths, and other matted textures in which no weave is seen, it is hard to detect short hairs.

"It is comparatively easy to determine whether there is cotton in wool goods. For house-dresses and for little girls' dresses which are to be worn in steam-heated or otherwise well-warmed places, cotton and wool may make a highly desirable mixture. But there should be no cotton in those garments worn for the sake of warmth.

"The simplest tests for cotton in wool are the following: observe the cut ends of the threads; if there is cotton, there will be a difference in the appearance, the wool ends being kinky, uneven, and wiry, with the 'life' of animal hairs, while the cotton fiber will show an even, tufted end. If several strands are unraveled and then broken, it will be found that wool fibers merely pull apart, while cotton fibers snap. If a further test is desired, touch a match to these fibers; a slow burning, with the characteristic odor of burned hair and a crisp ball of ash, will reveal the wool; cotton will crackle briskly as it burns, give out no similar odor, and leave practically no ash.

"It should be remembered that mohair and alpaca make no claim to be all-wool. In these a cotton thread will always be found.

"A more drastic method of determining whether cotton is present is to boil a sample of goods in a weak solution of caustic potash or potash lye. If a sample thus treated completely dissolves it is pure wool. Any threads that remain will be cotton."

Coming next to silk, the writer states his belief that pure, unweighted, long-fibered silk is probably not rarer than it was in the days of our grandmothers; but the demand is so much greater that it can not all be met by the filament which the silk worm spins out to four thousand feet. Some of it must be broken fiber—a second-grade product, called spun silk. There will also be cotton mixed with silk, especially in satins, velvets, and brocades. Moreover, the mercerization of cotton has reached a point where this material may easily masquerade as silk.

"The silk fiber is often weighted, too, with metallic salts and dyes, and where this weighting is too great it seriously interferes with the wearing qualities of the silk. Indeed, this latter adulteration is said to be one of the chief reasons for the poorer wearing qualities of modern silk.

"Burning is the best test to determine the quality of silk. Pure silk (like wool, an animal fiber) will burn with an odor like burning feathers. Cotton gives forth no such odor. Careful examination of raveled fibers will often reveal fuzzy strands that

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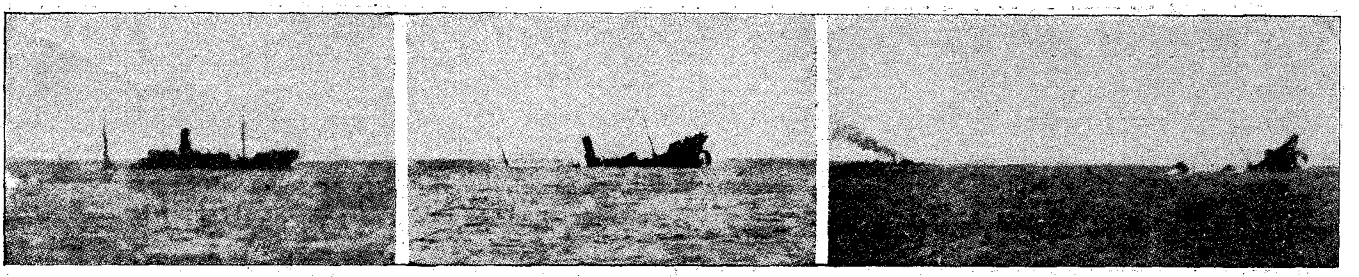

JUST AFTER BEING STRUCK. HALF SUBMERGED. AS SHE FINALLY FLOATED.

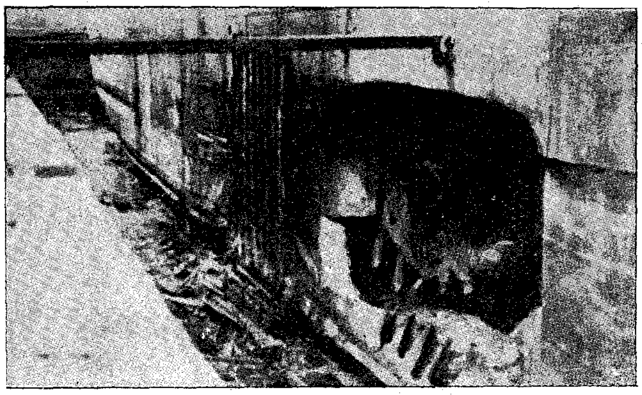
SHE STARTED TO SINK, BUT CHANGED HER MIND—THE "WEST BRIDGE," TORPEDOED OFF THE FRENCH COAST.

can be recognized as cotton, and will also determine the length of the filament that went to make the thread.

"Silk that is heavily weighted will leave an ash the size and shape of the original sample, which will, however, crumble at the slightest touch. Weighting can also be discovered by washing a sample; the goods will turn flimsy and cottony if weighted. This is especially true of imitation pongee, of which there is a great deal on the market. In general, the softer silks are far less likely to be weighted, and in general give better service than the heavy, rustling silks."

A SHIP THAT WOULDN'T SINK

THE UNSINKABLE SHIP has apparently come at last. Or at least, if we can not prove her a ship that can't sink, she is certainly one that didn't sink, under circumstances that would have put the ordinary vessel far beneath the waves. Shipping men along the Atlantic coast call her "the ship that *wouldn't* sink," and perhaps they have selected the right auxiliary verb. The ship in question, we are told by *The Pacific Marine Review* (San Francisco, September), is one of sixteen 8,800-ton steamers delivered to the Emergency Fleet Corporation by J. T. Duthie & Co., of Seattle, Wash. All of these have given a good account of themselves, but none is more famous than the *West Bridge*, which has earned for herself the name that we are using for a title. Says the paper named above:


THE HOLE IN HER SIDE.

"On May 21, 1918, laden with a full cargo *en route* to France, she was attacked by a submarine about four hundred miles from Brest and struck by two torpedoes almost simultaneously at a point between frames ninety-four and ninety-five in No. 3 hold. The force of the blast was so strong that many of the pieces of plate were driven clear through the ship. No. 1 boiler had its shell-plates caved in and the whole boiler torn off its saddle and driven back through the engine-room, where it settled down on the tank-top, crushing all bilge piping. The forward saddles of the center boiler were torn off and all holding-down bolts of that boiler sheared off and the boiler driven back partly through the engine-room bulkhead. The vessel settled by the head immediately. The crew took to the boats and were picked up by the patrol steamers. A Seattle boy about eighteen years of age, acting as quartermaster, succeeded in taking the snap-shot of the vessel from which one of our illustrations is made. In the condition shown in the photograph, with her stern high in the air, tow-lines were attached to the *West Bridge* by patrol steamers and she was towed to Brest. There her original crew succeeded in partly discharging her cargo from the after-hatch. She was then towed to a sand-bank and allowed to settle gradually to the bottom. When time could be spared for the work, a coffer-dam was built across the hole in her side and she was floated and put into the dry dock for repairs. Our illustrations show very graphically the size of the hole in her side, which measured nineteen feet high and ninety feet long. The fact that this vessel was able to float under these conditions showed the remarkable work that had been put into her bulkheads and decks. The boilers for this ship were three in number, of the Scotch Marine type, built by the Commercial Boiler Works, at Seattle, and she was engined by De Laval turbines."

THE BAMBOO AS A DOOR-YARD TREE

A SINGLE stalk of bamboo with its feathery foliage can scarcely bear comparison as a shade-tree with the spreading elm or the sturdy oak. Yet we must remember that the bamboo is a huge grass, and that the grasses work for us not by single plants, but in armies. A single stalk of grass will not go far to cover the bareness of an unplanted home plot; but with thousands of its fellows it may make up a green lawn—one of the most beautiful and useful things in the plant world. It is as a plantation, among whose giant stalks we and our children may run like ants or crickets in the tall grass, that the bamboo will become useful in our door-yards, we are told by David Fairchild, writing in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington). He points for confirmation to the bamboo-grove owned by Mr. Barbour Lathrop, near Savannah, Ga. While traveling in search of plants in Japan in 1902, Mr. Lathrop and the writer became interested, he tells us, in the possibilities of the cultivation of the Japanese bamboo in America. Experiments begun by the Government in this same year and many individual trials of the plant, which were made still earlier, have shown how easily the bamboo can be grown. The task is before us, Mr. Fairchild says, of instructing the American farmer in the uses and value of this remarkable plant. In order to do this, material in considerable quantities will be required, and it is a most fortunate circumstance that Mr. Lathrop, who has fathered its introduction, should not only save from probable destruction the most remarkable grove of bamboo in eastern North America, but that he should place it in the custody of the Department of Agriculture for ninety-nine years. We read:

"The grove which Mr. Lathrop has recently acquired is located on the Ogeechee road, fourteen miles from Savannah, Ga. The Dixie highway passes by it on that stretch which connects Savannah and Brunswick, and every lover of plants would find that the experience of a few minutes in this unique grove rivals any of the other new experiences of a motor-trip through the South, for a bamboo grove is strangely different—unusually so—from any other growth of trees in the world.

"The dense, deciduous tropical forests of Java and Sumatra, the evergreen fir and spruce forests of Canada, the eucalyptuscovered plains of Australia, the rainy region jungles of Brazil, the date-palm groves of Egypt, or the fern-tree forests of Hawaii are all different from each other, but they have this in common—the trees have trunks, and above them are the spreading branches or branchlike leaves. They agree in a general way with one's conventional idea of a tree. A bamboo grove, however, is a different thing entirely. It is a giant grass. Like a grass it forms a perfect mat or sod of roots, which completely fill the ground, and like a grass this sod in the spring sends up everywhere new young shoots which instead of starting out as miniature forms of the trees they are to become—growing slowly larger with each passing year—come up full-sized through the ground, and they come with a rush, raising the soil and cracking it as a mole does. Often four inches in diameter, these shoot skyward at the rate of a foot a day, until they stand towering above you fifty or sixty feet in the air. Put your hand on one of these new shoots, green as an asparagus shoot. If you shake it, the top will snap off and fall down on your head, so soft and brittle does it remain until it has reached its full height and spread out its delicate branches of thin, green leaves.

Courtesy of "The Journal of Heredity," Washington, D.C.

A DOOR-YARD SHADED BY BAMBOOS.

Oriental babies have played for fifty centuries in such cool, shaded, leaf-carpeted spots as this, but to American children they are practically unknown. In addition to the pleasure and fascination of such a grove, there is an education in the uses to which the twigs, hollow stems, and leaf-sheaths can be put by children.

"On all sides, so close that you can just walk between them, rise these giant green canes, branchless for twenty or thirty feet. At every foot or two there occurs a joint, like the joints on a tall grass, and, like the grass, the lengths between the joints—the internodes—are hollow. Each encloses a dead air-space, so completely shutting it in that, if you heat the air by throwing a cane into the fire, it will explode with a loud report.

"The charm of a bamboo groves lies in the friendly mystery of its shade, with the green sunlight flickering through the thin plumes of leaves on to the soft mat of yellow dead leaves below. You wander through such a grove, feeling that you have never seen anything like it before, and the quiet, fairylike charm of it remains with you long after you have gone away.

"As a landscape unit alone, therefore, a grove of bamboos is worthy of the widest popularity, and parks and open places through the South should plant them. I can imagine no more wonderful place for little children to play in than a bamboo grove."

But there are other and more practical reasons, Mr. Fairchild asserts, for the distribution of the bamboo throughout the South. Its young shoots furnish one of the most delicious of early vegetables. Properly cooked, it has a freshness and flavor somewhat like sweet corn, but its texture is firmer. It comes into the market in April and should quickly win its proper place on the American menu, where early vegetables are always a desideratum. The writer continues:

"To speak of the timber uses of the bamboo is a good deal like speaking of the timber uses of the pine, except that the qualities of the two are entirely distinct. The peculiar properties of the bamboo come from the fact that the trunks are composed of short, hollow cylinders, making them the lightest timbers for their strength of any known. The fibers run from end to end, making it possible to split a bamboo-pole into strands or strips more easily than any other wood. These fibers are among the strongest, most elastic known, and it is the bewilderment of Occidentals visiting Japan to see how many are the uses of this peculiar timber.

"For ladders, their lightness and strength render the poles remarkably well adapted; there are no fruit-picking ladders which compare with them. For fishing-poles, the small canes are imported by the millions from Japan and scattered by jobbers all over the country so that every boy can have one, and the split bamboo fishing-poles, of which we use nearly $5,000,000 worth every year, are made from the outer layers of wood of the best canes. What baskets can compare in their variety and delicacy of construction with the bamboo baskets of Japan! For watering-pipes for small gardens they will have the same use in America that they have in Japan, the joints being broken out with a long iron rod. Our best flower stakes are bamboo. Bamboo bean-poles can not be excelled, and for light arbors, fences, trellises, vine stakes, penholders, pipe-stems, kindling wood, spraying nozle-holders, and many kinds of tool-handles, they find a wide use in the Orient.

"Any one who has used a bamboo-handled broom will appreciate its lightness and the smooth finish of its surface, while the split strands of bamboo are so stiff and elastic that they have been used most successfully in broom-making—they may even compete with the broomcorn-straw for broom manufacture."

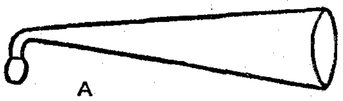
Imagination runs riot, however, in the myriad possibilities of new uses and devices when the Yankee mind begins to busy itself with this engaging material:

"While these are a few of the obvious uses which will probably be first investigated by Americans, it is inconceivable that the ingenuity of the American will not find new uses for so unique a raw product as the bamboo, and the Barbour Lathrop grove will play a most important rôle in the education of the people of this continent in the uses and beauty of this remarkable plant.

"So far as can be ascertained, the original plants from which this grove sprang were brought into America by Mr. Andreas E. Moynelo, a Cuban by birth, who was at one time one of the largest rice-planters on the coast of Georgia. Mr. Moynelo traveled in the Orient, and is said to have brought the plant back with him from the East Indies, but from what particular region is unknown. The importation took place probably in the late eighties. The first planting was made several miles distant from this grove, at the village of Burroughs, and from it, probably within a few years of the time of its first planting, a small plant was taken by Mrs. H. J. Miller and set out near the well back of the house. This was in 1890, so that the grove to-day is twenty-nine years old. Altho called an East-Indian species, it appears to be very closely related to the best of the Japanese timber bamboos, from which it seems to differ in no reliable character. It appears highly probable that Mr. Moynelo got his plants in Japan or China."

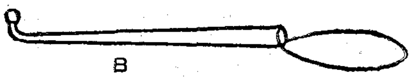
AIDS FOR THE DEAF

MECHANICAL DEVICES intended to remedy defective hearing are examined and discust in *Science Progress* (London) by Prof. F. Womack, who concludes that none of the familiar "ear-trumpets" or "resonators" are of much value, the only helpful types being the speaking-tube used by two persons in conversation and the telephone-receiver, growing in familiarity in recent years. Our quotations are from an abstract in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, September 6). Professor Womack first considers why it is not possible to remedy defects of hearing, especially those due to advance of years, with the same satisfactoriness that vision can be aided by spectacles. The reason, he tells us, is that the difficulties or defects of vision are due, not to lack of sensitiveness of the retina, but to limited range of focusing power. All that is necessary is to correct this by deflecting the path of the light by refraction. Had the defect been due to the retina, the problem would be as difficult of solution as that relating to hearing. To quote and condense further:



A

TRANSMISSION TUBE.

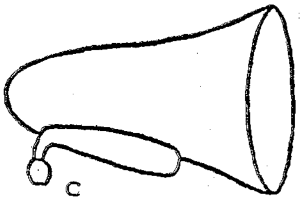


B

REFLECTOR.

"The problem in the case of hearing is how to increase the energy density of the sound-waves reaching the observer. The energy density necessary for hearing by a normal person is surprizingly small.

"It is, however, a question not merely of collecting enough vibrational energy and conveying this to the ear of the person with defective hearing, but it is just as essential that the quality or *timbre* of the sound shall not be so far altered as to render the sounds unintelligible. Now in ordinary speech the consonants merely serve as momentary interruptions between vowel sounds, the interruption being produced at lips, teeth, or back of hard palate; the *timbre* of the sound is that given by the succession of vowel sounds.



C

TRUMPET.

"Much research has been expended in the study of the conditions for vowel-production, pioneer work being done by Willis and by Wheatstone. It appears from the present state of our knowledge that, to produce a vowel-sound of given character, it is necessary that the sound shall contain from six to eight separate partial tones. If, then, in any piece of apparatus designed to act by the principle of resonance it is possible for these partial tones and no others to be reenforced, there is reason to hope that such a piece of apparatus may leave the *timbre* of the vowel-sound not materially affected, and that it may therefore fulfil the second desideratum.

"In short, both quantity and quality of the sound heard must be taken into account in considering the efficacy of any instrument for hearing.

"For purposes of convenience the existing types of mechanical aids to hearing may be attemptedly classified, so far as there is any principle at all underlying their construction, under the following headings:

"(*a*) Simple transmission tubes.

"(*b*) Cone-shaped or tapering reflectors. When short these are called by various names, such as trumpets, cornets, auricles, etc.

"(*c*) 'Trumpets,' *i.e.*, a conical tube like the brass trumpet used on the Continent by the station-master in starting a train, but with the narrow end usually doubled three times on itself.

"(*d*) 'Resonators,' so called—bell-shaped, with a bent tapering tube attached at one point in the side.

"(*e*) Instruments in which the idea of 'bone conduction' is aimed at.

"(*f*) Table instruments, in which no definite principle is aimed at, such as resonance, reflection, or conduction through a solid.

"(*g*) Telephonic instruments.

"Class (*a*) is familiar to every one in the form of the speaking-tube used from one room to another in a house. Provided that certain conditions are fulfilled, and especially that sharp angular bends are avoided, such simple instruments are of service for the purpose of ordinary conversation between two persons. The physical principle is merely that of continued reflection of the sound-waves from the inner wall of the tube, with consequent prevention of spreading out of the wave-front and diminution of the energy density with increase of distance.

"Before considering the next Classes, (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), it may be as well to refer to the underlying acoustic principles, *viz.*, reflection of sound-waves and resonance.

"All reflection of wave-motion by a surface to an observer is fundamentally diffuse reflection; that is, however large or whatever the shape of the reflecting surface may be every part contributes something to the energy reaching the observer. This is well illustrated in the case of reflection of sound by the wall of a house or the face of a cliff, or by the 'sounding-board' suspended over a pulpit.

"In Class (*b*), what little efficiency these instruments possess—and for the most part this is very little indeed—depends solely upon reflection; the source of sound, the speaker, being far away from the wide end of the cone. The inefficiency is due to the fact that the area of the reflecting surface is too small a fraction of the 'effective' area appropriate to the long waves employed in speech. It is as if one were to endeavor to reflect waves on the sea by holding a small flat surface like a spade for them to impinge against."

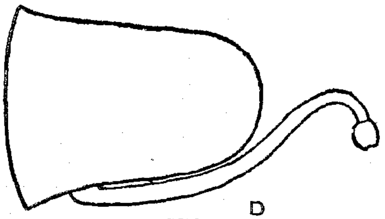
If one realizes, Professor Womack says, that the long waves of sound are reflected diffusely, and not in accordance with the law of equality of angles, one will understand the uselessness of all instruments that pretend to 'focus' the sound-waves to a point and then convey them by a tube to the observer's ear. He continues:

"In Class (*c*), usually known as trumpets, reflection, ineffective as it must necessarily be because of the smallness of the whole reflecting surface, is reduced to nil; and what little efficiency they possess can only be due to resonance.

"The fundamental defect of Class (*c*) of instruments is that they reenforce only a few notes, and these of too high a pitch, and consequently the quality of the sound is materially altered; vowels—on which the character of speech almost solely depends—being entirely altered in *timbre.*

"Class (*d*), usually called resonators, are generally of the shape of a small bell, with one narrow, bent, and tapering tube leading from near the mouth of the bell to the external meatus of the ear. The inefficiency of these is not reduced by the addition of a more or less ornamental grille blocking up the mouth of the bell, altho it is sometimes claimed that the grille has a 'useful and necessary acoustical effect.'

"The writer of this article has recently examined nearly eighty instruments of different types, testing them not merely subjectively, but by two physical methods of extreme delicacy. Nearly all the instruments of Classes (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) were found to be virtually useless; it was only in Class (*f*) that some slight improvement was obtained.



RESONATOR. D

"Class (*f*) constructionally does not differ from (*d*). The metal portion is intended to rest on a table. This class of instruments depends principally on solid conduction, and requires that the table on which the receiver is placed should be of wood, not covered by a cloth. So far as resonance of the air-chamber of the receiver plays any part in the mechanism, the criticism urged against the preceding classes applies.

"With regard to Class (*g*) we have here a class of instrument dependent on the principle of the microphone, in which the energy of the incident waves may, by supplementing it by the energy of an electric battery, be increased any desired number of times, and the sound correspondingly intensified. The instrument is, in fact, a portable telephone-receiver and transmitter. There is a certain alteration

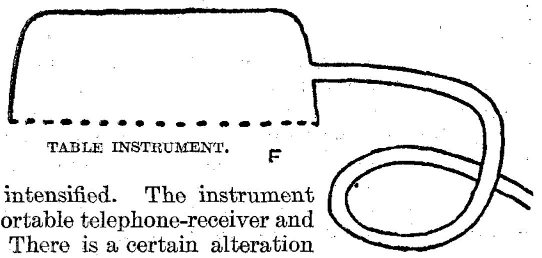


TABLE INSTRUMENT. F

of the *timbre* in part due to the representation of partial tones not being complete, but probably principally because the changes of resistance of the microphone-receiver are not proportionate to the movement of its diaphragm, and as in the telephone-receiver the consonants are imperfectly produced. Much improvement in this latter respect is doubtless possible by the employment of some of those principles used in connection with wireless telephony, and, in fact, much more rapid improvement in various forms of apparatus would be feasible if the persons who devise them had a modicum of knowledge of physics, instead of being guided by pure empiricism.

"In brief, of the mechanical aids so far devised, Classes (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*) are of little efficiency, (*a*) is serviceable with the limitation that it can only be used for conversation between two persons, while Class (*f*) is the most efficient."

YOUNG LITCHI-TREE AT SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.

The first one in the United States to come into bearing. The deep, moist, warm soil of southern Florida is said to be especially favorable for the litchi.

A NUT THAT IS NO NUT.—"One of the daintiest packages that have ever been wrapt by nature's hand" is the way in which Robert S. Walker characterizes the little spherical litchi fruit in *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.). He goes on:

"No one, whether he is a student of nature or not, can examine the litchi without admiring its beauty and the sanitary method by which the fruit is preserved. It is probable that not many Americans have seen the litchi, but during the last few years it has been planted in Southern California, and its lovers are hopeful that this tree of Chinese origin will thrive, at least in some favored spots in the United States. Thus far we have received the litchi fruit only in a dry state, and in that condition in the markets it is improperly called the litchi nut. It is not a nut in any sense of the word, because the seed is not edible. The plant is grown only for the fruit. It is an evergreen tree, bearing the botanical name of *Litchi chinensis*. It is a native of South China, where it attains a height of some twenty-five feet.

"It ripens its globular, reddish fruit in midsummer. Each individual fruit measures from one and one-half to two inches in diameter. The flesh, white and juicy, is securely and snugly enclosed in a rough, brittle hull. The Chinese eat it raw, canned, or dried. When dry it rattles in the hull, and each has a large single seed in the center. The fruit that has reached the United States by importation has met with a favorable reception, as it is different from anything that we raise and from any other fruit that we import from other foreign countries. If you have never eaten dried litchi fruit, ask some of your California friends to send you a package. It usually may be obtained in the markets of the larger cities in that State."

NO ONE-MAN INVENTIONS

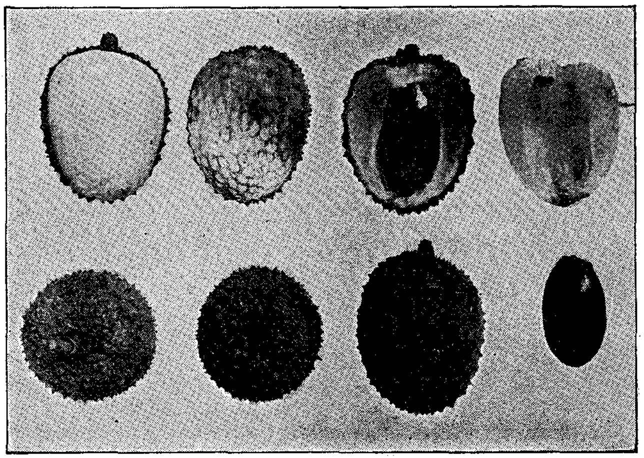
SOME ONE GREAT NAME is popularly associated with each important invention—Watt with the steam-engine, Morse with the telegraph, the Wrights with aviation. And yet a really one-man invention has not yet come to light. Inventions are cooperative, altho sometimes even the inventors themselves do not know it, for the men by whose combined efforts these wonders come to pass may have lived thousands of miles apart and in different eras. Possibly the one who finally launches the completed device or plan has never heard of his colaborers; yet their work is there, in the finished design. A writer in *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago) asserts that generally the greater the number of inventors, the shorter the time required by their product to see the light. For example, he says, "ten ingenious men will perfect an invention in one-tenth the time required by a single inventor." Possibly he is speaking of the case where the cooperation is voluntary and conscious. At any rate, he asserts, here is a case where "too many cooks" do not "spoil the broth." He proceeds:

"Invention is a novel combination of old 'elements.' Each ingenious mind that works on a problem brings to bear certain elements of knowledge possest by no other mind at work on the same problem. Moreover, a spirit of rivalry tends to stimulate each of a group of men working on the same improvement.

"Among chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineers there has been more cooperative inventing than among civil engineers, and there has been faster progress in those three branches of engineering than in civil engineering. The most inventive civil engineers have usually worked on their problems alone, or with but slight aid. Altogether too often the inventions of civil engineers have been opposed by their fellow engineers. In fact, the inventor of a new pavement, or bridge, or sewage-purifier is invariably forced to fight to get it adopted by municipalities. Then if it is an economic success, he must carry the fight into the courts to collect royalties. If at last the courts sustain his patents, he is apt to see other and inferior designs specified by city engineers. So great is the opposition to the inventor of civil-engineering structures that it is questionable whether it is worth while patenting such structures.

"We know, of course, the usual argument that is raised against inventions of a civil engineering nature, namely, 'lack of novelty.' The same argument if supported by enough expert testimony would kill almost any patent, for nothing conceived by the mind of man is entirely novel.

"Had civil engineers been more accustomed to working cooperatively on inventions, and had they been more accustomed to regard an invention as an improved design rather than as a stroke of genius, it is probable that there would have been more fortunes made by civil-engineering inventors, and consequently greater progress in the design of civil-engineering structures."



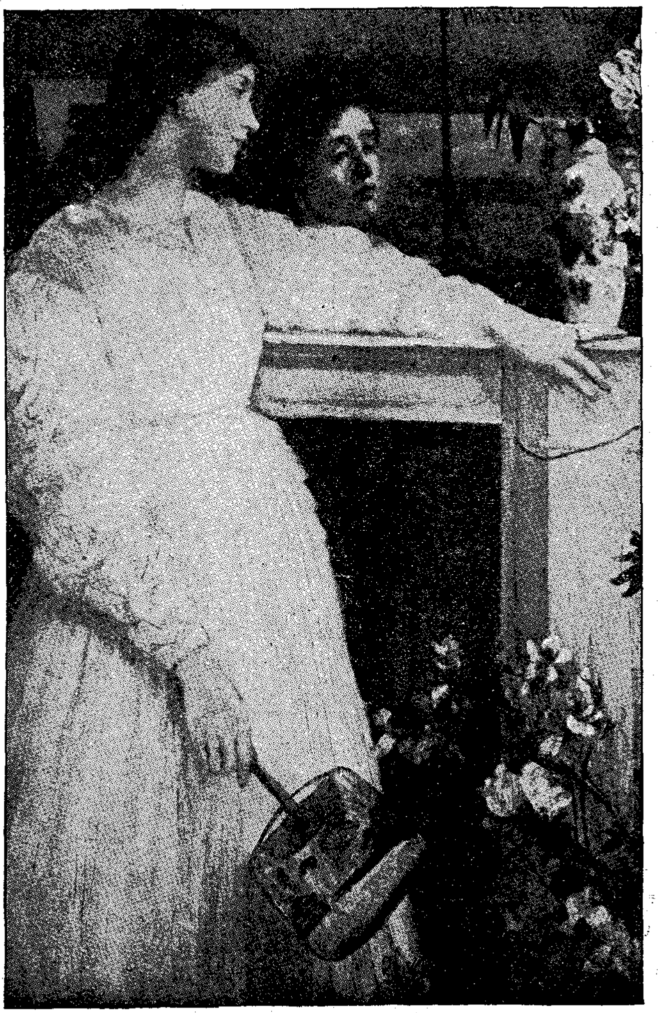
LITCHI NUTS, ABOUT ONE-HALF NATURAL SIZE.

The litchi is the favorite fruit of southern China, being preferred by the Chinese to the orange and the grape. Its translucent white flesh is juicy, meaty, and of delicious subacid flavor, somewhat suggesting the muscat grape. It can be shipped long distances.

LETTERS - AND - ART

WHISTLER RETESTED BY MODERN STANDARDS

ONE WONDERS if the future is laying up for us the same scorn that we now lavish on the Victorians—early, mid, or late. Sentimental, we call them, when we do not think of worse epithets. Especially do we disdain their "pretty, pretty" art; but Whistler, the very man who poked the most fun at his Victorian contemporaries, and who must have felt himself forever safe from like imputations, is now, in his turn, dubbed "sentimental." Perhaps this, in London at any rate, is the punishment (or reward) of gaining a place in the National Gallery. How the tail of the "Wasp"—that somehow got itself attached to the butterfly—Whistler's signature—must lash and dart in its owner's present limbo at the words *The Saturday Review* (London) passes on his "Little White Girl," just bequeathed to the British nation by the late Mr. Arthur Studd. To have a picture called tame or sentimental that once stirred two continents to something like violence is an arresting commentary on the change of taste. Posterity will be puzzled, says *The Saturday Review*, "by the various estimates of Whistler made by his contemporaries." The critics of 1865 were "dunces," and so dismissed by this London weekly; but Swinburne, who "hung his bouquet" on the picture, and a "more recent writer" who "sees in it justification for ranking Whistler with Rembrandt, Reynolds, and Gainsborough, the greatest painters of all time," prove equally disturbing to the present critic, who says:



THE "LITTLE WHITE GIRL."

One of Whistler's canvases, just added to the collection of the National Gallery of British Art, which amazes a critic that "so mild and pretty a picture should have incensed the critics of the 60's and struck them as ugly."

"If the 'Little White Girl' had been unfortunately lost, posterity would probably have adopted the later estimate. But as the picture is now in the National Gallery, and all who go may read, we should honestly try to form our own untinged opinion on it. We must determine for ourselves whether it is, after all, as supreme as our fancy, or our superstition, painted it. To do this, we must forget that Whistler was a celebrated wit and wasp and the most-discust painter of his day, who battened on the silly ignorance of assailant critics. So thick was the dust kicked up in the famous Ruskin trial that, when it settled down, neither Whistler nor his critics ever looked the same again. One could not see them clearly for the particles that covered them. The younger generation was brought up to remove its shoes, when Whistler's name was spoken, and to stick out its tongue at all confounded critics, who in reputation have not yet recovered from the exposure of the victims of 'The Gentle Art of Making Enemies.'

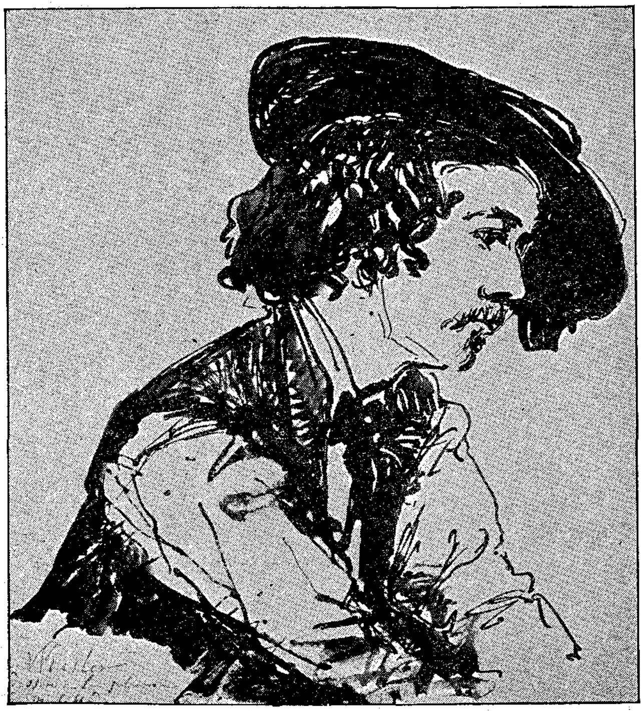
"But if we are to judge the 'Little White Girl' candidly and objectively, we must clear our minds of these associations, and judge the picture as tho it were by any Jones or Smith. The first thing that surprizes one is that so mild and pretty a picture should have incensed the critics of the 60's and struck them as ugly. It seems incredible that the *Athenæum* thought the girl a 'bizarre' biped, and an American found her 'a powerful female with red hair and a vacant stare in her soulless eyes.' We can understand that Millais's 'Carpenter's Shop,' a landscape by Monet, or a drop scene by Mr. Picasso, would excite opposition by its strangeness or apparent perversion. But what there was in the 'Little White Girl' fifty years ago to inflame and disaffect we of to-day shall never realize. The presumable fact is that people of that time expected definite and easily labeled color, instead of silvery grays and black and white, and found the design, which now hardly sets us talking, too startling for words. For the rest, we are quite at a loss to understand the resentment caused by this sensitively drawn and pleasantly sentimental girl.

"We are equally puzzled, however, when we hear that before 'such beauty as that of this picture our attitude is rightly one of awe and reverence'; that 'the joy of sheer beauty holds us'; that 'there is something of the mystical, yearning, aching sense of beauty that we find in Rossetti,' tho in the latter the feeling is 'self-conscious and literary.' The thought of all the 'beauty' we are missing saddens us, if in truth there be so much in the 'Little White Girl' as to make it necessary to drag in Rembrandt and Velasquez. But is there? Or is this mystic, aching, yearning sense only what in current slang is called a rumor?"

The "Little White Girl" is admitted to be "an honorable work, demonstrating very well the principles of 'values' and subtle relief, and the importance of design to which Whistler and his French contemporaries were pledged." But we of to-day, having seen these things accomplished so often, "can hardly gage the quality of revelation made by such a picture in 1865." More:

"We can not see its freshness, nor with unaccustomed eyes contrast it with its English contemporaries. But in every age its quality of delicate taste, as far as draftsmanship, tone, and color go, will be apparent. To us, however, now that the old battle-cries are stilled and even their echo is drowned by our own more strident catchwords, Whistler has become remote, and his art therefore has to satisfy the more exacting standards which in the long run are inexorably applied to all competitors for final placing. However he might compare with Rembrandt or

Velasquez in surface dimension, there is no chance of his standing with them as regards depth. And by depth a picture is at last judged. Already we can tell that 'Jo' was interpreted by no uncommon mind. A flame shines pure and clear in Rossetti's 'Ecce Ancilla,' which in the National Gallery balances the Whistler. When we turn again to the 'White Girl' it seems literal and perhaps American prose. What Whistler created in this picture, in atmosphere, design, and harmony, is palpable, whereas the creations of the young Rossetti were impalpable. More akin to them are Whistler's river 'Nocturnes,' of which the Tate Gallery 'Bridge' and the 'Cremorne Lights,' included in this generous bequest, are lovely examples. The third Whistler picture bequeathed by Arthur Studd is the dark 'Fire Wheel'—not, by the way, the famous 'Falling Rocket' which occasioned Ruskin's egregious insults. It is a melancholy thing that night pictures of this kind can never be pictorially successful. Whatever intermediate subtlety there may at first have been in 'The Fire Wheel,' connecting the black sky with the golden light, has flown: only the extremities remain. In the 'Nocturnes' of twilight's magic blue and silver there lingers light enough to give Whistler's pictures value as color and design; their beauty can be seen, their secrets apprehended. But the secrets and wonder of dark night, profoundly moving as they are, must be let alone; if paint could compass them, the picture yet would be but a black patch upon the wall."



A BROTHER-IN-LAW'S IMPRESSION.

This early portrait of Whistler was made by Seymour Haden, the etcher, who married Whistler's sister.

AMERICA IN MANCHESTER—There is a spot in that British city that will be forever America, so one might say if poor Brooke's line were not already overworked. Now that the Barnard statue of Lincoln is set up in Manchester the Brooklyn *Eagle* sees in it a significance much greater than the controversy that was waged so heatedly between its merits and those of the Saint-Gaudens statue. London gets the latter and "everybody should be satisfied." The work by Barnard goes to a home where its welcome has been cordial from the very start, and its message of democracy is recognized as an overseas link. But there is something else:

> "Of much more importance is what the setting up of Lincoln monuments in England signifies, and the speech of Judge Alton B. Parker at Manchester emphasized the drawing together of the British and American peoples as a result of the war and the gradual recognition that we are nations with common ideals and aspirations. In furthering this recognition and cementing the friendship of the English-speaking peoples the Sulgrave Institute, of which Judge Parker is Chancellor, has performed and is performing valuable service.
>
> "As has been pointed out, there is room in this country for many statues of Englishmen who deserve the gratitude of America. We destroyed the statue of George III. in New York early in our career as an independent nation, but we have not replaced it with memorials to any of those friends of American independence, such as Pitt and Burke, who did not hesitate to fight for us in England when George III. was our enemy.
>
> "We are especially glad to have a statue of Lincoln erected in Manchester. As was apparent when President Wilson visited England not long ago, Manchester, the heart and soul of British liberalism, seems closer to America in thought and in ideals than any part of the British Isles. Manchester takes pride in the fact, and only recently we have read advertisements in American newspapers in which reference was made to Manchester in this connection. We are proud to have Manchester think so well of us and to have a Lincoln monument there."

CAN GILBERT AND SULLIVAN BE "JAZZED"?

WHAT A DAY FOR GILBERT AND SULLIVAN! some one exclaimed when impress with the number and variety of strikes thrust upon the world. The fear that no one like them is at hand to picture the lighter side of the strike mania is beset by the other fear that even they and their work must pass ere long for lack of suitable interpreters. Last year the Society of American Singers did its best for these men of the past eighties and nineties, and again the present season almost begins with "The Mikado." London is to have a serious revival of these works. The effort put forth among us last year brings home to Mr. Grenville Vernon the need to labor while the day lasts, for the time is passing when we are likely to have with us fitting interpreters. Naming over De Wolf Hopper, William Danforth, and Jefferson de Angelis, he asks in the New York *Tribune*, "What will happen to Gilbert and Sullivan in America when these gentlemen pass at last from the stage?" Tho he vows he doesn't like to "visualize" the future, it is just what he turns to:

> "Of course, for the tenor parts there will always be voices, and as tenors of all types have never been famed for imagination or plasticity, these parts will continue to be taken care of. The American woman, too, is adaptable and sensitive, and there have been a number of young sopranos in the recent productions who have acquitted themselves with distinction. But our young comedians of the lyric stage! Poor Muse of Comedy, so bejazzed and bewhacked and befuddled! We cast a cursory glance upon the scene, upon the young men who are the stars of the comic spirit. We call their names and recall their salaries. Al Jolson, Frank Tinney, Ed Wynn, Eddie Cantor—imagine them as *Koko*, or the *Mikado*, or the *Lord Chancellor*, or the immortal *Bunthorne!* What a pleasing prospect at once is opened to our view! When this glorious period has arrived, and it can't be many years off, we shall be able to Cohanize our Gilbert and Berlinize our Sullivan. 'The Mikado' will revel in punch, 'Iolanthe' in pep. Poor Hopper, for all your inches and your polished art, you are but a product of milk-and-water days. 'Alas, poor Yorick!'
>
> "Sometimes we should like to get indignant, really to storm and thunder and blast. But to become indignant to-day, unless we are on the staff of *The Nation* or *The Liberator*, is to become ridiculous. It is a mark of old-fogyism. When we say that to play Gilbert, one must not explode but insinuate, and that intelligence is something which has not quite passed from off the earth, we are distinctly 'old fogy.' If we say that De Wolf Hopper is a great artist primarily because he is a man of sensitive appreciation and imagination, and only secondly because he has funny legs; if we assert that his *Lord Chancellor* is only the more delightful because it is also the figure of a great gentleman, we don't think the Winter Garden school of comedians will understand us at all.
>
> "And here comes an opportunity for the Society of American Singers and its season at the Park Theater. Let it establish a school of comedy. Let it first insist that every pupil be able to pronounce English so that it does not sound like East-Side Hottentot. Then let it teach good manners and at least the rudiments of good taste. We assure the directors of such a school

that the comic spirit will not be killed thereby. Also, being of the belief that New York audiences are not composed the one-half of imbeciles and the other half of savages, we can assure the school, too, that its graduates will be welcomed with open arms. We have, in fact, seen the welcome already given to Mr. Hopper and Mr. Danforth. We don't say anything about salaries, tho we believe Mr. Hopper's is an exalted one. Perhaps Mr. Danforth doesn't receive the figure allotted to Mr. Jolson. But somehow we believe one chuckle produced by the methods of either Mr. Hopper or Mr. Danforth to be worth a whole evening of guffaws evolved by the unquestionably able Mr. Jolson."

OPEN DOORS FOR AMERICAN MUSIC-TEACHERS

THE STRUGGLE OF EUROPE to save some talent from the destruction wrought by war will more and more be appreciated as the future reveals how much went into the hopper. Our own better fortune might well make us sober over the responsibility put upon us to carry on the torch. "War has not killed talent in Europe, to be sure," says Leonora Raines, a writer of international fame, especially on music, but, she points out, "music, and especially singing, as every one knows, takes years for study and for fruition, and the young people thrown on their own resources must embrace a profession and *métier* that will bring quicker returns." In the natural course of events, so this writer argues in *Musical America* (New York), "we may look to our own people filling rôles as teachers as well as singers, for in removing many of the best and bravest in all ranks that of instructor in voice, piano, violin, etc., has been thinned." Miss Raines finds that already six out of ten of the successful teachers are American, and she looks to the near future for an improvement in the ratio. It is fortunate for students that, with the balance changing in this way, they are not forced to take up with inferior opportunities. That the American teacher is the best Miss Raines finds a strengthening conviction in her experience and observation in European centers:

> "To get the good out of anything, you must reduce it to a scientific quantity, and by that I mean that study and coaching must be systematic, methodic, thorough, and when ready for the stage a pupil must be put before the public in a businesslike manner. Advancement brings success and success means fortune—if you are sensitive to the term money. No one likes to think that music is a money proposition, yet the fine arts must have a firm foundation, and money is that foundation.
>
> "We see the low degree music now occupies in some foreign countries—all because the people have become commercial and have forgotten to pay for what is uplifting in life, and we know what the artistic finish of such countries once music-mad will be unless they awaken to the fact that other and livelier people will take away forever what once belonged to them. The sooner, too, that singers recognize the truth that their success must be material as well as artistic, they will be better rounded out as artists, on a better footing with their audience, etc.
>
> "The horizon of the American singer is now quite different to what it was even a few years ago, and the widened horizon is beginning, for I believe the Juilliard bequest is only one of the many that will be left toward fostering music in the United States. Juilliard had traveled, he was no doubt aware of the slim chance the American student had to forge ahead abroad or even in his own country without stage experience; also he knew of the hold-up game practised on Americans, and he knew it would be an easy thing to keep his compatriots at home, provided they had the necessities here.
>
> "Students have not had to leave America to study, for there have been good teachers here under their very nose, but unfortunately there has been no place for the opera student to make his début. War had to teach Americans that opera and concert preparation could be taught in any of our important American cities, and they are doing their novitiate without having to journey to a damp climate and put up with all sorts of hardships.
>
> "Another thing that should keep our girls at home is the fact that in America there is no social stigma attached to the opera stage. If one leads an honorable life and excites the appreciation of audiences, a singer may enter the homes of the best families as a welcome guest. Our girls realize conditions are not quite the same here as elsewhere, and when they make their début abroad they try to get on the stage at home just as soon as they have had sufficient experience, for it has got to be an accepted fact that only finished and proved artists may find a place with the opera companies in New York and Chicago."

An old contention that the artist is a law unto himself is combated here. Too much stress need not be laid on the assumption that America has never professed this doctrine, tho the tendency is otherwise—at least the writer thinks so:

> "So much has been said of the almost necessity of granting rope to the artist, and while on the subject may I ask, Why overlook 'earthiness' and duality in a musician more than in any other professional? The sensuality of a person of grand talent and intelligence is no cleaner than that of the unendowed or stupid. As some one once said, 'When a composer, painter or sculptor grovels in bestiality he is not seeking an ideal, he is deserting it.'
>
> "America is unique in that her high standards of morality and her lofty ideals exceed those of any other nation. None of us cares to vaunt virtue, and we all know that America has grave deficiencies, but as a mass we at least have high ideals, the other 'older civilizations' seem to have outlived such generations. A man's or woman's moral laxitude casts no reflection upon their personality in most European countries, and where singers are concerned the public seems to excuse everything. No doubt they all understand their own system of 'protection' and the mills the artist must pass through in order to arrive.
>
> "Having a standard of morality in our country, musicians coming to live among us and putting themselves on an equality with home talent should observe the law. There is no reason why American musician or public should shut their eyes at looseness in habits of foreigners or recognize a code of morals that varies with the temperature or temperament."

AN EDITOR'S CONFIDENCE

THE CAT IS AT LAST OUT OF THE EDITOR'S BAG and the mystery that to many has enshrouded his office is laid bare. Writers for the press have so often invented strange reasons to explain to themselves why they are "rejected" that this statement of the real reasons will enlighten many minds. Mr. Holbrook Jackson, of *To-Day* (London), calls the ignorance of the way an editor should be approached "invincible." For all that, he takes heart of grace and sets out to lighten "his own burden and that of his fellows of the craft." The observance of the following rules, he thinks, "would augment the amenities between literary aspirants for the honor of print and those who have the power of pronouncing yea or nay upon what is submitted to them." They begin tamely:

1. Typewrite your copy or handwrite it clearly.
2. Write your name and address clearly on the back of last page of typescript or manuscript.
3. Enclose not a loose stamp but a stamped and addressed envelop.
4. Don't write a letter of explanation to the editor. But if you do write—
5. Don't tell him your stuff is good—he won't take your word.
6. Don't tell him it is bad—bad writing needs no bush.
7. Don't tell him that your friends like it—he doesn't care.
8. Don't say that another editor advised you to send it along—that would make him suspicious.
9. Don't say you want to earn money by writing—he is not out to help you, but to edit his paper and pay those who help him.
10. Don't flatter him—editors are cynics.
11. Don't tell him you know his old aunt—he may hate her.
12. Don't ask his opinion—he may not have one.
13. Don't ask why he rejects your offer—he may not know.

One added caution seemed too important to condense into a line:

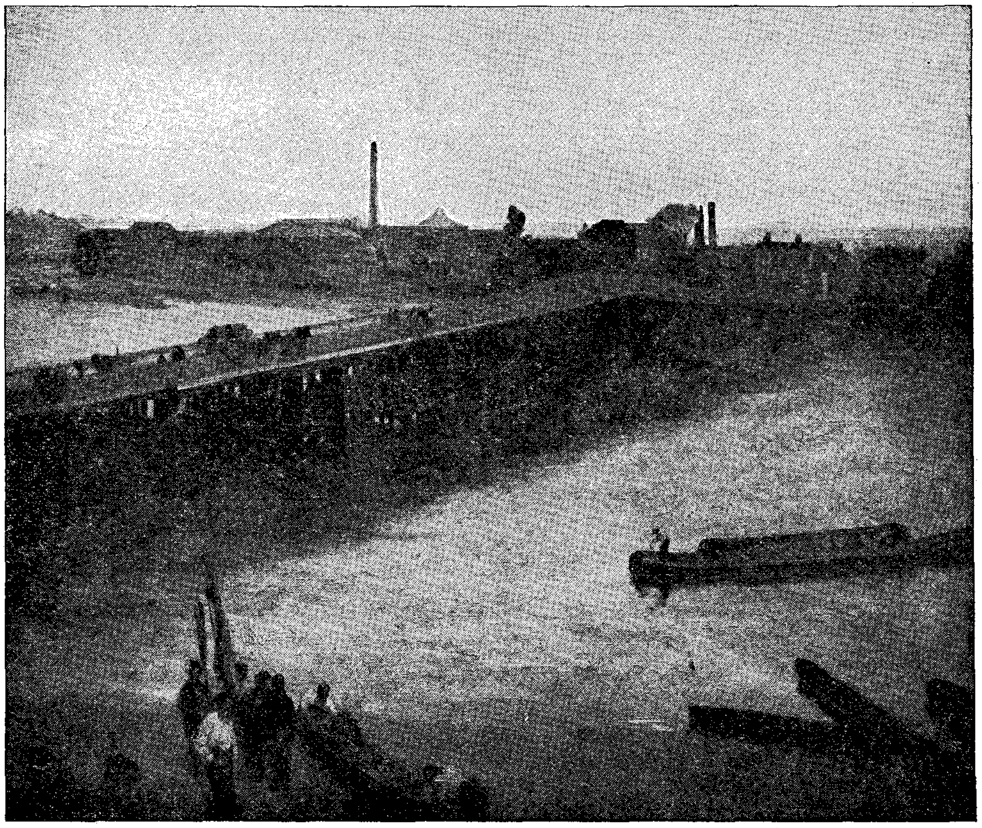
> "Those about to try to become contributors to a particular magazine would be well advised to purchase or borrow a copy first, so as to form an opinion what it is like. If this precaution is not taken it is as well not to say anything about it. Above all, don't ask an editor to tell you what he wants—you are supposed to find that out for yourself."

BELABORING THE "BRAHMANS" AGAIN

BANTERING THE DEAD seems to have an extraordinary fascination for an excellent British writer, Mr. E. B. Osborn. The dead being certain "Brahmans" of Boston and the offense they committed being as far back as 1877, Mr. Osborn seems to feel an added resentment that he was not born in time to smite them in the face. Failing that, he gave himself a long "Rabelaisian" chuckle over the way Mark Twain "petrified" them at a dinner celebrating the seventieth birthday of Whittier, his account of which we passed on to our readers in our number for July 12. Either by our agency or otherwise, a good many Americans have taken notice of this sufficient to warrant Mr. Osborn's return to the subject in the London *Morning Post*. American newspapers have printed comments on his article, he says, and good Americans have written him letters, one of whom "boils with rage" every time he reads "about the way Mark Twain was treated by the literary High-Muck-Amucks at Boston." The plain facts that Mr. Osborn's former article set forth were that they didn't find Mark Twain's fooling funny—all save one who broke the silence with a huge guffaw, and Mark himself spent thirty years in making up his mind that he was really funny on that occasion. The Brahmans weren't granted that grace; had they been, Mr. Osborn might have found them in as hopeful a case as he sees some of us now, for he writes:

> "On the whole, my indictment of the *snobisme* of the Boston that was, that never more can be, has been well received—so well received, in fact, that it is clear the reports of American sensitiveness to even the friendliest criticism have been greatly exaggerated. Several of the letters, however, make for the belief that I have already acquired a few useful enemies in America. 'You won the war with our dollars and dough-boys,' writes one enraged correspondent, 'and you sit over there eating our bacon and beans, and yet you have the gall to insult great authors whom every American thinks of with reverence. Who are you, anyway? A nobody!' This is the kind of letter Mark Twain sometimes received at breakfast-time, and it would put an edge on his appetite, and cause him to chuckle umbilically at intervals for the next week or so. He preferred depreciation hot to appreciation cold, and so do I. This perfervid critic—his name is Irish, by the way—answers his own question correctly: it is quite true, alas! that I am a nobody—not even a member of the British Academy or one of the forty-three 'little millionaires' created by the late Andrew Carnegie. But I can lay my honest hand on my honest British stomach and declare, honest Injun, that I am not subsisting, never have subsisted, and never will subsist on American bacon and beans. The last time, long years ago, I saw a Boston bean, I gave it a miss; and, if there was nothing in the world to eat but American bacon, I would starve to death cheerfully, choosing the lesser evil."

The gentleman who "boiled with rage" pleases Mr. Osborn so much for being "so full of fiery indignation at the literary snobs of Boston" that he reprints a long letter from him which we give as much of as we can fit into this page:



"OLD BATTERSEA BRIDGE" (BROWN AND SILVER).

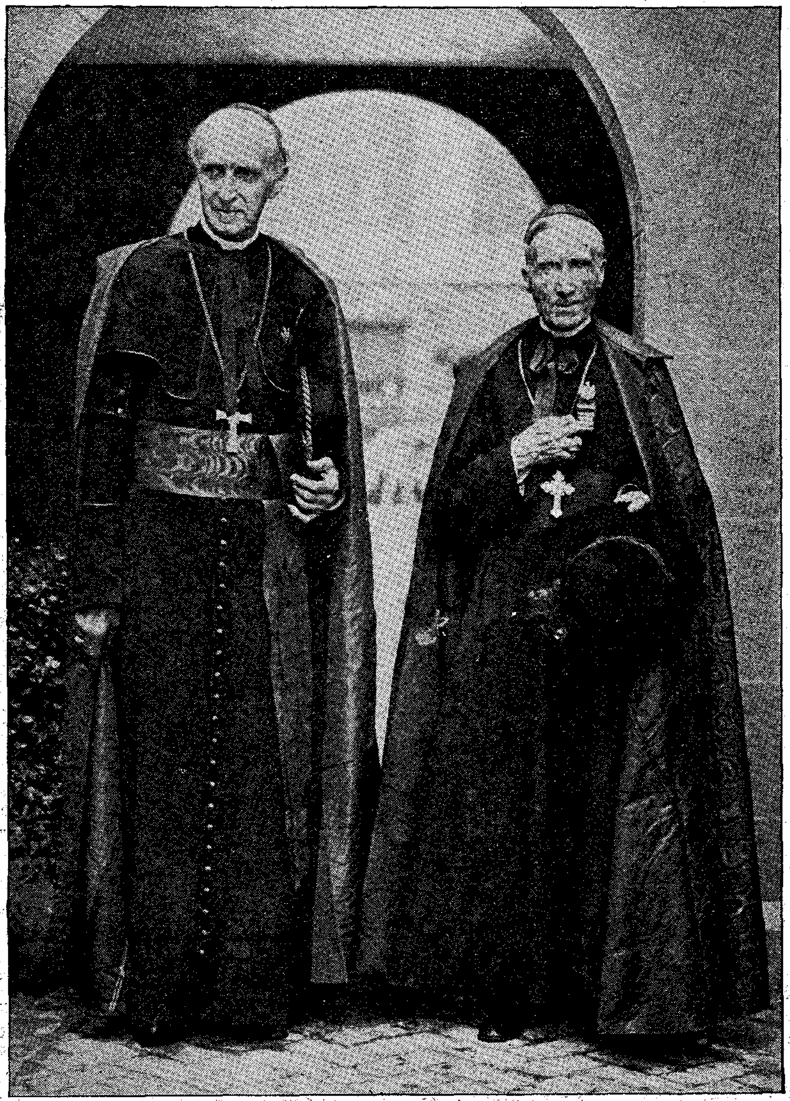
A Whistler landscape, also owned by the National Gallery, produced about the same time as the "Little White Girl," when the critics were having their fling at the artist.

> "I boil with rage every time I read about the way Mark Twain was treated by the literary High-Muck-Amucks at Boston in 1877, at the dinner given in honor of John G. Whittier. Altho my desire for revenge is somewhat gratified, thanks to your honest and fearless article, I do not find my anger at all abated by the fact that Time has lifted Mark Twain to as high a pedestal as any now occupied by the three literary men whom he is supposed, by small minds, to have insulted.
>
> "Howells says that Emerson didn't get at all offended, and I am glad this is true. Of course, his daughter got angry about what her ignorance made her think was an indignity offered to her father, and she wrote to Twain what she thought was a cutting letter. But that is a bagatelle—we can readily excuse women for this class of follies. My quarrel is with Holmes and Longfellow and their satellites. Holmes and Longfellow were offended, in the meanest sort of way possible, and that is as follows: 'Oh, well, of course, Twain is a vulgar buffoon, but great men, such as we are, can not afford to show active resentment. We will just excuse him and give him a fool's pardon.' What could be meaner?
>
> "The entertainment Twain offered to the literary lights at this meeting was good stuff, but his fame had not then been established. Ah, there is the rub! Years before 1877, Thackeray had visited America and become acquainted with Longfellow, and Thackeray joked Longfellow without rebuke, because his fame was then established. Being skilful with his pencil, Thackeray drew a picture of Longfellow, showing him as long and slim as a bean-pole (a play on Longfellow's name). This joke from a famous man provoked nothing but merriment, and all the little literary wetpots grinned approbation, following suit to Longfellow's appreciative smile. Dr. Holmes was a professional humorist, and he, at least, should have appreciated wit in a fellow humorist, altho it was not of the Boston brand. . . . . .
>
> "Dickens ridiculed Emerson in the conversation he put in the mouth of the Mother of the Modern Gracchi (in 'Martin Chuzzlewit'). And Dickens's ridicule was real and earnest, while Twain was only joking with these men, and really had deep respect for them. Why didn't some of the Boston high-lights, or their satellites, attack Dickens? Simply because he was too famous and too strong for them. But they did attack Twain for a lesser offense, because they could."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

MERCIER'S APPEAL TO AMERICA

CARDINAL MERCIER reminds us that our duty to Belgium is not finished. He comes bringing the thanks of a grateful country for the hand held out to it in its hour of extremity, but he shows how it is not enough to save life unless there is given also the means to take up that life anew. "In August, 1914," he said, "we willingly and freely sacrificed ourselves, and what we want now is not alms. We fairly recognize that we have a claim to be reestablished in our former position and we have the ambition to become a strong people, and a finer and more prosperous people than before." He asked at the luncheon given him by the Bankers' Club of New York that "a committee for social reconstruction for Belgium" be formed. He spoke of his people who had lost "nearly all," and said he was "obliged, tho it is a little humiliating, to appeal to others." This appeal to America makes full recognition of the splendid generosity already shown by our nation; but sight of the fact should not be lost that our gifts were quite matched, if not exceeded, by England, tho her own necessities were great. The amount raised by the Established Church alone was a quite considerable sum, and this the Government generously supplemented. In the New York *Times* are reported, in the Cardinal's own English, the views he holds of the kind of social reconstruction required:



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BELGIAN AND AMERICAN CARDINALS, MERCIER AND GIBBONS

Cardinal Mercier comes not asking alms but help to reestablish Belgium.

"The Germans, before leaving our country, destroyed simultaneously the machines of our factories. These we want. We want also raw materials for working. From that point of view I make an appeal to the men of your great city; but still it is not my department to insist personally on that; it concerns our Government. It is more specially my task, I think, to tell you that we want also moral and social support; moral and social support. Our people were always, before the war, energetic, and those of our friends who have been in our country know how many ruins lie on the ground. Our great University of Louvain, the most ancient of all universities, where I spent twenty years of my life as a professor, not only the buildings—some buildings were destroyed—but the instruments of the laboratories and the instruments of scientific research are lost—are stolen and lost.

"During the war we were obliged to give living to the professors, one hundred and forty professors, so all the funds we had saved before the war are now given away, and even the bishops of the great university were obliged to borrow money from societies for the most urgent necessities of life. Personally, for my clergy and for my colleges—and in my diocese there are twenty-five colleges—each of the professors got during the war four hundred francs—that is, eighty dollars a year; and in order to get that sum, the great benefactors of the country being away or being also damaged by the war, I was obliged also to borrow money from societies, financial societies. We have in Belgium now one hundred churches, schools, and orphanages and schools of every kind that have been destroyed. I can not rely much on the people, who have themselves lost a good deal of their money, and, therefore, I am obliged, altho it is rather a little humiliating for us, to appeal to others.

"I hope as soon as we have recovered that we shall ask nothing from foreigners in the future, but at this moment just what your President said, what your people said, may be now accomplished, even by ourselves.

"If on August 2, 1914, we had said, 'We accept the bargains proposed by the German Empire,' we would have spared our commonwealth, we might even have increased our wealth. But our King, our Government, as has been said, willingly and freely sacrificed ourselves.

"What we want now is not alms, but what we want is—we fairly recognize that we have a claim to be established in our former position, in our former normal condition of life. We are more ambitious than this; we are not satisfied to be restored to our old normal condition. We have the ambition to become a strong people, finer and more prosperous than before. I think I know your generosity; I may rely on New York for help in that way. If any of you gentlemen will have the kindness to use your influence to establish a committee which would be a committee for social reconstruction for Belgium, I think our cause would be gained."

On another occasion the Cardinal reverted to the part he played himself in the great drama of the opening years of the war. He said there had been discussion in certain quarters as to whether the Belgians might be expected to present a solid front in an emergency, but—

> "On August 2, 1914, the discussion was ended, or at least it resolved itself, for the war found Belgium one—one soul, one spirit, for liberty and independence. . . . . . .
>
> "Through all those dark hours I never doubted for a minute but that God's justice would prevail. I seemed to hear a voice say, 'Your duty is to serve liberty and justice and to protect your people.' Therefore, I felt that the moment had come, on that Christmas day in 1914, to speak openly. I told the truth and I always told my people to respect, outwardly, the rule of the invaders. I warned them always to be peaceful.
>
> "But to the Germans I said: 'You are invaders; we but tolerate you.' Because of my attitude, many of my friends—yes, even among my priests—told me I should cease my pastorals. They told me my first duty was to protect my people. They almost insisted that I be silent. But I could not remain with sealed lips; I could not, not in the face of the woes of my countrymen.
>
> "Finally, when they became too insistent, I said to them: 'The General has the right to expose the lives of his soldiers. I am the General and I have the right to expose the lives of my soldiers.'
>
> "This had the desired effect, for when I issued my pastoral not one of my nearly four thousand priests failed to read it from the altar. It came about, too, that those who had urged me to refrain from speaking turned to be my most ardent workers."

On Sunday, September 14, the Cardinal made his first appearance in the United States as an ecclesiastic in the Baltimore Cathedral. The Primate of Belgium, says the correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, was "the central figure of a ceremony as historic as that of 1637, when before the hewn cross at St. Mary the first mass was celebrated in Maryland—the cradle of Catholicity in the New World." Not since the Third Plenary Council has the Cathedral held so notable an assembly of prelates, statesmen, and diplomats, including representatives of the Belgian Legation at Washington and Members of Congress. The Cardinal's address before the sermon was an expression of thanks to the United States and a tribute to Cardinal Gibbons. He said:

> "I know you are the successors of the best of those who founded the Catholic religion in the New World, and I have the honor of being the guest of that wonderful man who is the most glorious witness of Catholic faith in the New World. I have a great appreciation of his company."

Secular papers are full of the spirit of high eulogy for the distinguished guest. The religious press is no wise backward in lauding the personal virtues and heroic example of the Cardinal, some of them emphasizing the failure of the Pope in the light of Mercier's outspokenness. Thus *The Churchman* (Protestant Episcopal, New York) writes:

> "Nowhere else has the Cardinal's fame gone so deep into the hearts of people as it has done here in America. Were it not for Belgium it is doubtful whether America could have been aroused to enter the war. It was the sin against Belgium that awakened the chivalry of America. What war and militarism dared to do in Belgium informed America of her own peril and the texture of Germany's war-soul. Belgium needed a spokesman. She found one in her Cardinal.
>
> "It was not Mercier's courage which won the affections of America, for he knew that his person was inviolate and that Germany dared not harm him. What won us all was the authority of his utterance. Here was a man of God whose words cut deeper than a bayonet. He spoke as a Cardinal in the Church of God. Because he was a Cardinal his voice was heard. Had he been a humble priest he would have died a martyr, as did many a priest in his afflicted land. The words he uttered and his courage in speaking were no finer or greater than the Christian heroism of those who gave their bodies to be a wall against the onrushing tide of Germans, trained by war to be beasts. But the significant thing about Cardinal Mercier's war-record is that he did so splendidly precisely what one in his office ought to have done. He rose at once to the full dignity and opportunity of his high station in the Church of Christ. His success is the measure of the failure of the Vicar of Christ who sat in Peter's chair in Rome. We acknowledge that it was easier for Mercier to speak than it would have been for Pope Benedict XV. The Vatican still pursues the foolish ambition of a temporal rule. As a monarch among monarchs the Pope was bound to be neutral. This was the tragedy of his position. The worldly ambitions of the Curia loaded the Vicar of Christ with chains. He could not speak the conscience of Christendom. He spoke only as a diplomat and he spoke pathetically.
>
> "There is an awe-inspiring thing which the world has yet to witness. It would be sublimer than what Mercier did or the Pope had the opportunity of doing—a Church which in the hour of a nation's sin should rise up and expose to the world's condemnation its own nation's disloyalty to the law of Christ. Had some German Cardinal, had the Lutheran Church of Germany, spoken once during the war as servants of Christ and not merely as servants of the Kaiser, that would have been sublime. Christendom is greater than the sum of all the nations, and the voice of the Church, if it speak for Christ, could be heard above the babel of statesmen and general staffs. It made Mercier's task easier that patriotism and the Christian conscience required the same word to be spoken. There are times when to speak for the conscience the Church can not speak the language of the patriot. Those are the times when real martyrs are made."

America, the New York Catholic weekly, dips back into the past and gives a picture of the Cardinal as professor of Louvain, beginning in his professorial chair his fight against German philosophy, which circumstances were to enable him finally to translate into active resistance to the German Government. Writes J. B. Culemans:

> "Professor Mercier valued human reason and defended its rights and privileges with uncommon persistence and acumen. When challenged by some shallow atheist, he never hesitated, drove boldly forward, gave his antagonist no respite, pursued him with merciless argument and sharp repartee until he had routed him and forced him into surrender. He never retreated and gave blow for blow. His philosophical institute, which had fortunately been spared in its entirety during the bloody days of 1914, stands a living monument to his perseverance, and an eloquent witness of his whole-hearted devotion to broad and deep and fearless philosophical speculation. . . . . . .
>
> "For over a century all philosophical speculation outside the Church had revolved around that powerful Prussian genius, Immanuel Kant. His thought permeated the thought of the world. Taking on various forms in various lands, at bottom it remained unchanged: the deadly foe of all revelation, building morality on the shadowy foundation of the categorical imperative. His theories, implicitly and universally accepted, were merely commented upon, and applied to every domain of science. Kant had definitely set limits to our knowledge of the world and of the infinite. No one was found rash enough to question his premises or to controvert his conclusions. If the dream of Prussian world-domination was ever realized, it was realized in this Kantian hegemony, in this slavish submission of teacher and taught, in the world's universities and out of them, to the dictates of the sage of Königsberg. England and Italy, France and America, all worshiped equally, with perfervid devotion, at the Kantian shrine. He influenced and molded the philosophy of men, who, with pathetic insistence, prided themselves above all others on originality and independence of thought. Undeterred by the secular reverence for a great name, Professor Mercier set himself cold-bloodedly to the task of dissecting his whole system, laying bare its unsound, untenable foundation, and its fundamental evil tendencies. With utmost fairness and intellectual honesty, but with merciless hand, he exposed his involved fallacies, demolished his elaborate *Weltanschauung*, shattered to bits the idol of the world's 'great thinkers.'
>
> "How effective was his onslaught was soon apparent. Catholic apologists had thundered against the Kantian fort in Latin tomes, only to be contemptuously ignored. Professor Mercier not only compelled attention, but put the holders of the fortress on the defensive. More than one sedate doctor beyond the Rhine went into violent paroxysms at this iconoclastic insolence, and sought relief in some ponderous lucubration contributed to his favorite *Zeitschrift*. The Louvain professor threw himself into the fray with tireless zeal, for he realized clearly how great was the stake, tho none could foresee that this contest was but the prelude to a tenacious hand-to-hand conflict in years to come.

His whole being seemingly absorbed in this momentous intellectual combat, he had none the less repeatedly given proof of remarkable ability in other directions. Academic pursuits had not unfitted him for the stern requirements of practical life."

DOES THE DEVIL HATE THE TONGUE OF LUTHER?

IT IS THE CONVICTION of *The Lutheran Witness* (St. Louis) that "the devil has a hand in legislation which robs American Christians of the right to worship God in any language whatsoever, be it German, or Polish, or Dutch, or Italian." Such efforts, it asserts, are "the manifestation of a force which would maim the agencies and hamper the work of the Gospel." The State of Missouri, having passed a law eliminating German from religious services, the same prohibition applies to the parochial schools, whereat *The Lutheran Witness* protests in fervid language. "The legislators guilty of such oppressive measures may not have been conscious of the injury they were doing Christianity," it continues, "but this will not prevent us from saying that the devil certainly must rejoice when he sees the backwash of the world-war destroying in large territories the effectiveness of the ministrations of the Gospel. Russia crushing out the language of worship in Finland, Poland in Lithuania, 'have nothing on' these American examples of interference with a God-given right. Sneers and ridicule can not alter the aspects of the case." The devil, so this denominational paper declares, "wants to destroy our parochial school system"; and it is further pointed out with the same spirit that "every weakness of our parochial schools, every failure to bring them into conformity with the present needs of our children, must work into the hands of the forces of evil, and furnish the devil with a fulcrum to strengthen his engine of destruction. . . . The devil is reaching out after the children of the church—not by forcing our schools to abandon the German language, but by causing their abolition through the work of sectarian fanatics." *The Witness* is stirred to these assertions by quotations in The Literary Digest of June 28, from a pamphlet issued by the Fort Wayne Lutherans protesting strongly against the suppression of the German tongue in pulpit and school. *The Witness* thinks that the effect of such quotation "must be that Lutherans are again regarded by many people as members of a foreign church, which clings to a foreign language of a people with whom we were recently at war." It goes on to take its own stand:

"Let it be understood that we do cling to the German where our people prefer it as the language through which they in childhood were taught to worship God and to converse with him in prayer. We want no one to interfere with our right to conduct German services. We cling to the German language as a valuable part of the equipment of our pastors, most of whom, even in English-language districts of our synod, have still work to do through the medium of German. We do not cling to German in the sense that we hold the 'forces that are trying to secure the Americanization of our common speech' to be, because of their endeavors in this direction, enemies of our Church, as if the Lutheran Church must remain German in language or perish. We are no longer German in language. Our work has been bilingual for a quarter of a century. And the change from German to English is progressing rapidly. It need not be accelerated through the policeman's billy. There is a gradual abandonment of German as a medium of religious instruction in our parish schools. Our schools in Fort Wayne and vicinity are among those which changed to an all-English basis a year ago. The head of our largest normal school and member of the General School Board of Synod, President W. C. Kohn, has lately written a series of articles which point out the necessity of turning from German to English as the medium of religious instruction wherever the children no longer understand German as well as English. . . . . . .

"We do not want to be legislated to in respect of language, either in church or in school; except, of course, that English must be the medium of secular instruction in our schools, as it has been these many years; but the reason for our protests is not any 'clinging to German,' as if we must remain German or perish, but rests upon a clear perception of the forces which are interested in destroying our schools and hampering our work. We do not intend to give up, without a fight, constitutional, parental, religious, natural rights. The principle which we uphold is that of religious freedom, which certainly implies the right of a religious society to propagate its doctrines among its own youth; and that of parental rights, which are invaded when the state assumes to dictate courses, text-books, and methods, regardless of the natural right which parents have to control and supervise the education of their children. Because these basic principles are involved, and not because of the immediate effects of the elimination of German as a branch of study, we oppose the regulation, by State law, of the language question in so far as it affects our schools. If we yield in principle, we might as well close our schools, since the enemy has then gained a strangle-hold which nothing will he able to release."

The Witness scents enemies both within and without its own denomination:

"The forces arrayed against us are, principally, a narrow and un-American nativism and a Reformed sectarianism, which hates our Lutheran Church because of its testimony against the apostasy of modern Protestantism and because of our refusal to cooperate in a fraternal way with those who differ from us in doctrine. Reformed clergymen sponsored the scandalous measure inaugurated by certain Councils of Defense. Methodist preachers have openly called upon the community to close the Lutheran school. The German Methodists, addressing President Wilson, pointed out the fact that they did not have parochial schools, but were loyal Americans! These are the forces which have now made common cause with the world, the unbelieving world, which has always hated our worship and always reviled our schools."

ENGLISH BRIDES TO "OBEY"—The recommendation by a commission of the Episcopal Church on the revision of the Prayer Book to eliminate the word "obey" from the bride's nuptial vow is not likely to be indorsed by the Church of England, tho the London *Times* reports hearing occasional protests in England against the vow. In a recent issue it seizes the occasion to "consider the significance of the bride's promise to obey her husband." Thus:

"The revision of the Prayer Book in England, which is now being completed, suggests no such revolutionary proposals as those reported to be contemplated in the American Church, and it is plain that contracting parties in the Church of England will be called upon to repeat the present form of the espousals and betrothal. The bride must promise that she will obey her husband. It is true that the marriage service has its origin in times when a wife was held to be almost entirely dependent on the will of others, and the question 'Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?' seems to imply that the bride is still considered to be handed over from one state of dependence to another, through the intermediary of the Church. But the exchange of vows is made by the free will of each party, and the husband's promise to remain faithful to his wife and to love and cherish her till death is a condition precedent to the woman's promise of obedience. If the man's vow is observed a sympathetic comradeship must be established, and this will entirely prevent such a clash of wills as might be produced by contrary aims. . . . . . .

"The observer of present-day life must recognize a prevalent disposition to reject every obligation demanding obedience to the will of another. In the name of freedom there is a widespread disposition to reject all authority. Children quickly become impatient of parental control. Citizens show a disposition to despise authorities they themselves create. Obedience is regarded as servility, and submission to the will of another to be a forfeiture of freedom. But true liberty is always dependent on the proper exercise of authority and a ready compliance with its demands. Law is a necessary condition of progress and freedom. No community great or small can exist unless its rules are obeyed by its members. And if this is true anywhere it is true of that society of the family, which is the germ and microcosm of all large fellowships. But law implies a law-giver, and in the circle of the home there can be no other final authority than the man who is head of the household."

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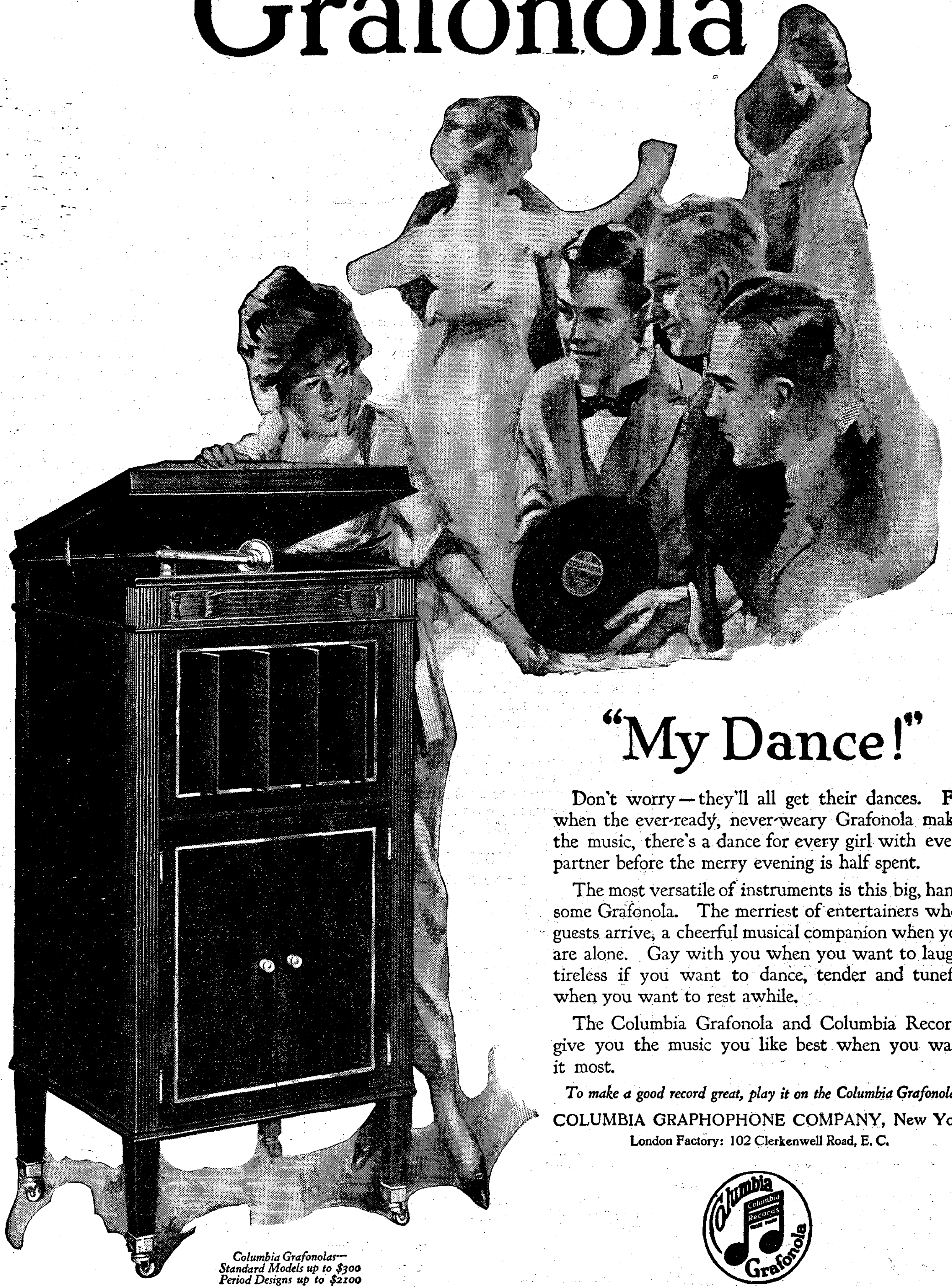

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CURRENT - POETRY

A MARKED symptom of the complaining state of mind so common in these troublous days of postwar reconstruction is dissatisfaction with what we "got out of it all." Some are inclined to feel so badly about the matter as to seem to consider victory a sort of calamity. Curiously enough, it has been observed, the men who actually saw service in the war are less given to repining than those who suffered privation and inconvenience here at home. Apart from the many risks they incurred and the daily ordeal they lived through, their chief sacrifice was the complete dislocation from their habitual place and career in life. One such fighter gives a good picture in the New York *Times* of the fighting man whose return to his own country brought with it strange discoveries, yet who keeps a stout heart.

SATISFACTION AND REGRET

By William V. V. Stephens

11th Engineers, U. S. A.

When on the culminating night,
All in a blaze of chastened light,
"Liberty" with upraised hand
Bid us welcome to our Land,
I breathed a prayer with reverent head
And from my heart, I softly said,
"I'm glad I fought for you."

When Mother's kiss fell on my cheek,
And words were felt we could not speak—
When, like a load, the bitter past
Fell from my weary heart at last,
This torrent of triumphant song
Burst forth and swept my Soul along—
"I'm glad I fought for you."

But then there came another phase
Which drove my thoughts in other ways.
I saw the cool, relentless sneer
Which marks the placid profiteer.
Resentment knocked upon the door
And spoke as wise men spoke before:
"I'm sorry I fought for you."

A pampered pet of luxury,
Drest in satins, came to me
Lamenting in a general way
The prices that she had to pay,
And seemed to take some real offense
When I exclaimed in tones intense,
"I'm sorry I fought for you."

But what care I! The fields are green;
There's Truth in every rustic scene.
The meadow land, the hill, the sea,
America, belong to me,
And some bright day as seasons roll
America will find her Soul—
"I'm glad I fought for her!"

In the rejoicing over the glorious victory a poet in the London *Chronicle* sounds the solemn note of humble prayer.

TE DEUM

By A. W.

All thanks, O Lord of Hosts,
Whose arm has made us free!
Forgive our random boasts,
Confirm our trust in Thee,
Whose way is in the sea
That wards our coasts.

Give us prophetic eyes,
To watch the dawn unfold,
As out of dubious skies
Peace, with her wings of gold,
Cast in celestial mold,
Brings Honor's prize.

In one triumphant line
Thy hosts with ours parade;
The battle, Lord, was Thine,
We but Thy word obeyed;
Grant us, who lent war's aid,
Thy Peace divine.

Many noble utterances have been exchanged since 1914, between the British and the French on the long extinct hostility that once flamed on either side of the English Channel. Perhaps no more graceful allusion to those "far-away unhappy days" has been made than we find in the London *Sphere* in lines to Marshal Foch on his reception of the freedom of the City of London.

MARSHAL FOCH, FREEMAN OF THE CITY OF LONDON (JULY 30, 1919)

By Chardon

"Oh, where are you going to, my own London Town,
With a tricolor posy on your old gray gown?"

"Up the steps of History, where dim my colors shine,
And out into the sunlight, to greet a son of mine,
To gird my sword upon him, in memory of a Maid,
Now that in death and sorrow my children's debt is paid."

"Oh, then haste you to greet him, my own London Town,
With the tricolor ribbons on your old gray gown!"

"Free of my old gray City, free of my ancient ways,
Great captain of my armies and keeper of my days,
Son of France invincible, that now art son to me,
Take back the love of London, beyond the little sea."

With the spread of equal rights for women through the world, the time will come when the lonely and contemned creature pictured by Fu Hsüan, in "One Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems" (Knopf, New York), will be extinct. In fact, she may safely be said to be unknown in the China of to-day, which has experienced so thoroughly the influence of Western education and culture. To understand the allusions in the last and second last lines, one must remember that Hu and Ch'in are two places widely separated and that Ts'an and Ch'ēn are two stars.

WOMAN

By Fu Hsüan

How sad it is to be a woman!
Nothing on earth is held so cheap.
Boys stand leaning at the door
Like gods fallen out of Heaven.
Their hearts brave the Four Oceans,
The wind and dust of a thousand miles.
No one is glad when a girl is born:
By *her* the family sets no store.
When she grows up, she hides in her room
Afraid to look a man in the face.
No one cries when she leaves her home—
Sudden as clouds when the rain stops.
She bows her head and composes her face,
Her teeth are prest on her red lips:
She bows and kneels countless times.
She must humble herself even to the servants.
His love is distant as the stars in Heaven,
Yet the sunflower bends toward the sun.
Their hearts more sundered than water and fire—
A hundred evils are heaped upon her.
Her face will follow the year's changes:
Her lord will find new pleasures.
They that were once like substance and shadow
Are now as far as Hu from Ch'in.
Yet Hu and Ch'in shall sooner meet
Than they whose parting is like Ts'an and Ch'ēn.

"Old and New," from the same volume written by an anonymous poet in the first century, has certain suggestive phases of the twentieth.

OLD AND NEW

Anonymous

(First Century B.C.)

She went up the mountain to pluck wild herbs;
She came down the mountain and met her former husband.
She knelt down and asked her former husband
"What do you find your new wife like?"
"My new wife, altho her talk is clever,
Can not charm me as my old wife could.
In beauty of face there is not much to choose,
But in usefulness they are not at all alike.
My new wife comes in from the road to meet me;
My old wife always came down from her tower.
My new wife is clever at embroidering silk;
My old wife was good at plain sewing.
Of silk embroidery one can do an inch day;
Of plain sewing, more than five feet.
Putting her silks by the side of your sewing,
I see that the new will not compare with the old."

Another anonymous Chinese poem of equally modern tenor is "South of the Great Sea," which is notable for its poignancy."

SOUTH OF THE GREAT SEA

My love is living
To the south of the Great Sea.
What shall I send to greet him?
Two pearls and a comb of tortoise-shell;
I'll send them to him packed in a box of jade.
They tell me he is not true;
They tell me he dashed my box to the ground.
Dashed it to the ground and burnt it
And scattered its ashes to the wind.
From this day to the ends of time
I must never think of him,
Never again think of him.
The cocks are crowing,
And the dogs are barking—
My brother and his wife will soon know.
The autumn wind is blowing;
The morning wind is sighing.
In a moment the sun will rise in the east
And then *it* too will know.

Mental associations of the sense of sight and of the sense of smell are interesting and undisputed facts of science. The poet experiences them perhaps more multifariously than other folk, and a good example of the poetic vision as affected by such association is found in *Contemporary Verse* in the following stanzas:

POMEGRANATES

By Letitia Stockett

In city streets the blue dusk falls,
The lights prick out. Folks hurry by.
Busses are thronged. Sleek motors flash.
"Extra—ship sunk!" the newsboys cry.

Before a little shop I pause
Where Pietro sells strange, precious fruit,
Great globes of crimson, heaps of gold,
Barbaric as a pirate's loot.

I see pomegranates glowing there,
And I forget the strident night,
I hear the song of Solomon—
"Return, return, O Shulamite!

"Thy lips are like a scarlet thread,
O prince's daughter, thou art fair;
Thy garments are perfumed with myrrh,
With aloes drips thy braided hair."

Dim fragrant gardens close me in,
The city as a dream has gone,
And from the South I feel the winds
Blow soft from cedared Lebanon.

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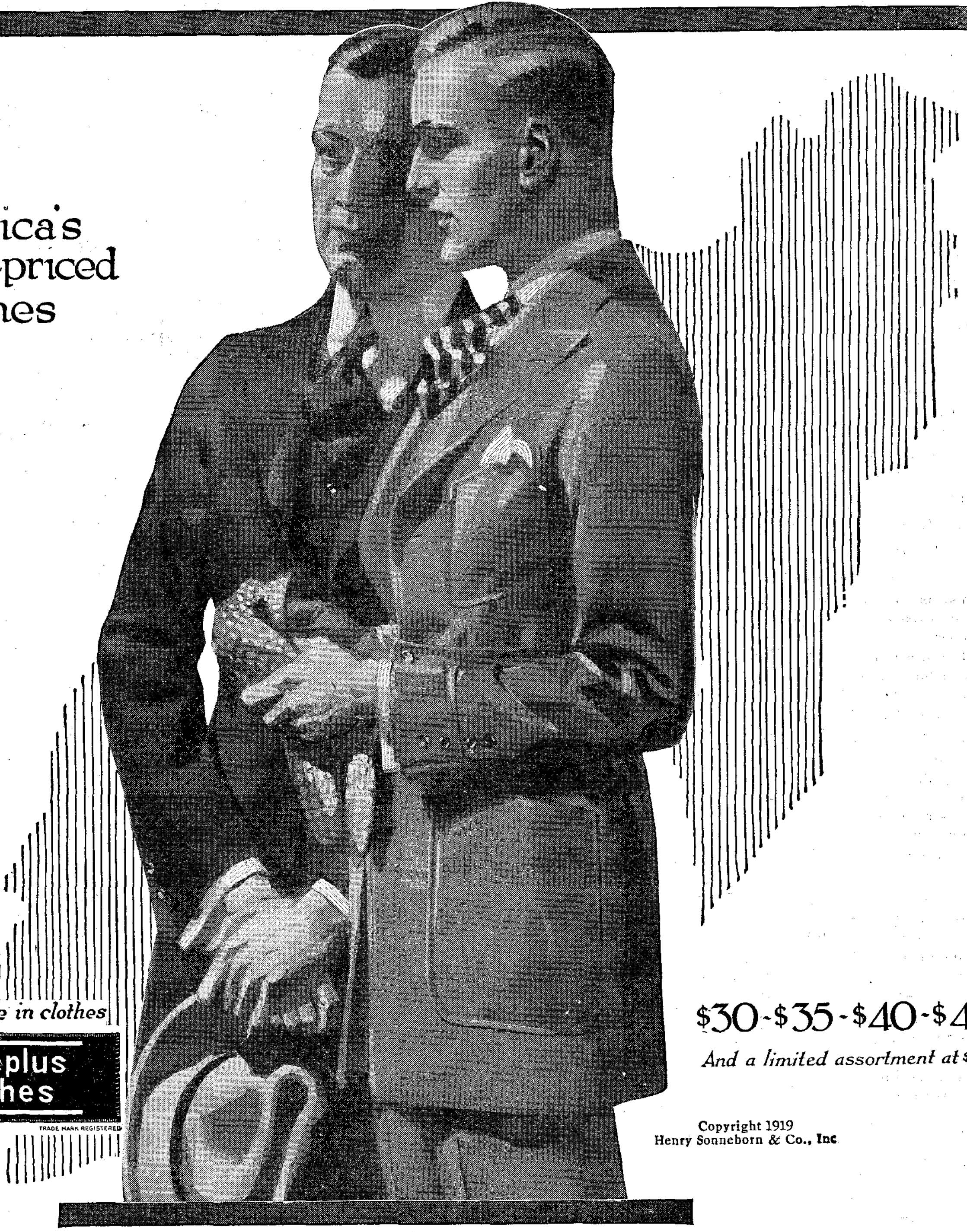

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WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

A new Department that will present authoritatively each week the key facts of the world's progress and reconstruction

WORLD SHIPPING

The following table, showing the steam tonnage owned by the principal maritime countries before and after the war, is taken by the bulletin of the National City Company from *Lloyd's Register of Shipping.*

Country	June, 1914 Tons Gross	June, 1919 Tons Gross	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1914 AND 1919	
			Tonnage	Per'c'tge
United Kingdom	18,892,000	16,345,000	−2,547,000	− 13.5
British Dominions	1,632,000	1,863,000	+ 231,000	+ 14.1
America (U. S.):				
Seagoing	2,927,000	9,773,000	+7,746,000	+382.1
Great Lakes	2,260,000	2,160,000	− 100,000	− 4.4
Austria-Hungary	1,052,000	713,000	− 339,000	− 32.2
Denmark	770,000	631,000	− 139,000	− 18.1
France	1,922,000	1,962,000	+ 40,000	+ 2.1
Germany	5,135,000	3,247,000	−1,888,000	− 36.8
Greece	821,000	291,000	− 530,000	− 64.6
Holland	1,472,000	1,574,000	+ 102,000	+ 6.9
Italy	1,430,000	1,238,000	− 192,000	− 13.4
Japan	1,708,000	2,325,000	+ 617,000	+ 36.1
Norway	1,957,000	1,597,000	− 360,000	− 18.4
Spain	884,000	709,000	− 175,000	− 19.8
Sweden	1,015,000	917,000	− 98,000	− 9.7
Other Countries	2,427,000	2,552,000	+ 125,000	+ 5.2
Grand Total	45,404,000	47,897,000	+2,493,000	+ 5.5
Total Abroad	26,512,000	31,552,000	+5,040,000	+ 19.0

ITALY'S MERCANTILE MARINE

The following statistics, taken from *La Finanza Italiana*, indicate the war's effect on the Italian Mercantile Marine:

	No. of Steamships	*Gross Tonnage*
December 31, 1914	644	1,534,738
December 31, 1915	659	1,691,713
December 31, 1916	559	1,461,432
December 31, 1917	448	1,145,086
December 31, 1918	408	1,039,720

During the above period 33 new ships were constructed, 24 bought abroad, and 71 sequestrated. The loss from submarines and other direct war-causes was 245 ships and from ordinary causes 46 ships. In addition, 30 ships were sold abroad or to the Italian Navy. The tonnage lost on account of the war was 773,290 tons.

PRINCIPAL FOODSTUFFS EXPORTED IN FISCAL YEARS 1918 AND 1919

(From Foreign Trade Record of National City Bank of New York.)

	QUANTITY		VALUE	
	1918	1919	1918	1919
Wheat.......Bushels	34,119,000	178,583,000	$80,803,000	$424,543,000
Rye.........Bushels	11,990,000	27,540,000	23,902,000	53,654,000
Flour, Wheat..Barrels	21,880,000	24,190,000	244,861,000	268,053,000
Flour, Rye....Barrels	866,000	1,488,000	9,298,000	15,219,000
Salmon.......Pounds	110,060,000	130,105,000	16,571,000	18,852,000
Codfish.......Pounds	29,842,000	39,720,000	3,361,000	6,321,000
Apples.......Barrels	635,500	1,577,000	2,813,000	12,084,000
Apples, dried..Pounds	2,602,000	19,320,000	330,000	2,954,000
Apricots......Pounds	5,230,000	20,975,000	768,000	7,775,000
Prunes.......Pounds	32,927,000	59,073,000	3,061,000	7,946,000
Raisins......Pounds	54,987,000	84,950,000	4,981,000	8,068,000
Eggs.........Dozen	18,969,000	28,385,000	7,167,000	12,449,000
Beef, canned...Pounds	97,343,000	108,489,000	30,034,000	44,320,000
Beef, fresh.....Pounds	370,032,000	332,205,000	67,383,000	79,228,000
Bacon........Pounds	815,295,000	1,239,540,000	221,474,000	378,729,000
Hams, etc.....Pounds	419,572,000	667,848,000	108,107,000	204,668,000
Lard.........Pounds	392,506,000	725,578,000	98,217,000	210,418,000
Neutral Lard..Pounds	4,259,000	17,396,000	1,075,000	5,393,000
Lard Comp...Pounds	31,278,000	131,750,000	6,634,000	32,036,000
Oleo Oil......Pounds	56,603,000	59,092,000	12,153,000	15,720,000
Oleomargarin..Pounds	6,309,000	18,570,000	1,631,000	5,179,000
Butter.......Pounds	17,307,000	33,740,000	6,853,000	15,844,000
Cond. Milk...Pounds	528,759,000	728,741,000	68,050,000	99,971,000
Cottonseed-Oil Pounds	100,780,000	178,780,000	18,310,000	36,821,000
Oil Cake......Pounds	201,404,000	575,421,000	4,994,000	16,669,000
Beans........Bushels	1,517,000	4,484,000	9,097,000	25,175,000
Sugar........Pounds	576,483,000	1,115,865,000	38,762,000	81,570,000
Glucose......Pounds	97,858,000	136,230,000	5,995,000	7,464,000
Preserved Fruit........	....	....	7,275,000	18,650,000
Vegetables, canned....	....	....	7,193,000	13,509,000

Up-Keep of New York State

The annual expenses of New York State are now about $90,000,000, its gross funded debt is $236,214,660, and its direct tax is 1.01 mills.

FOREIGN TRADE TOTALS EXTRAORDINARY

(Compiled by Irving National Bank.)

Final returns on our foreign trade for the fiscal year ending June 30 set the figures for exports at the remarkable total of $7,225,084,257, while imports aggregated $3,095,876,582. Publication of the year's totals makes possible the following summary of our overseas trade for the past five years, with its extraordinary total of $42,652,142,378. Exports were $28,002,024,230 and imports $14,650,118,148. The balance in favor of the United States was $13,351,906,082. In the settling of this balance, advances to our Allies, $9,615,000,000, bulk largest, while the remainder, $3,736,906,082, presumably has been liquidated in the main by return of American securities from Europe and by our Army expenditures abroad. The table follows:

	Exports	*Imports*	*Total Trade*	*Excess of Exports*
Mdse...	$26,536,831,960	$12,573,165,170	$39,109,997,130	$13,963,666,790
Gold....	835,822,680	1,829,531,298	2,665,353,978	*993,708,618
Silver...	629,369,590	247,421,680	876,791,270	381,947,910
Total...	$28,002,024,230	$14,650,118,148	$42,652,142,378	$13,351,906,082

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* Excess of Imports.

UNITED STATES INDUSTRIES

(From the Merchants' Association of Greater New York.)

A public speaker recently pointed out that while the United States has only six per cent. of the population of the world and only seven per cent. of the land, it produces:

Sixty per cent. of the world's supply of copper.
Forty per cent. of the world's supply of lead.
Fifty per cent. of the world's supply of zinc.
Sixty per cent. of the world's supply of aluminum.
Sixty-six per cent. of the world's supply of oil.
Seventy-five per cent. of the world's supply of corn.
Sixty per cent. of the world's supply of cotton.
Forty per cent. of the world's supply of silver.
Fifty-two per cent. of the world's supply of coal.
Forty per cent. of the world's supply of iron and steel.
Twenty per cent. of the world's supply of gold.
Eighty-five per cent. of the world's supply of automobiles.
Twenty-five per cent. of the world's supply of wheat, and refines eighty per cent. of the copper and operates forty per cent. of the world's railroads.

IMPORTS AND DOMESTIC EXPORTS AT THE DISTRICT OF NEW YORK DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, 1918, AND JUNE, 1919

Imports from	*June, 1918*	*June, 1919*
Europe	$26,104,927	$44,108,879
North America	25,374,185	29,494,926
South America	25,150,546	43,602,359
Asia	31,712,990	30,216,741
Oceania	1,513,806	1,522,823
Africa	2,765,975	3,369,201
Total	$112,622,429	$152,314,929
Exports to	*June, 1918*	*June, 1919*
Europe	$146,876,151	$305,221,975
North America	12,706,103	18,710,008
South America	28,378,228	37,948,788
Asia	6,439,483	30,307,757
Oceania	2,622,290	14,690,454
Africa	4,909,760	6,921,266
Total	$201,932,015	$413,800,248

FOREIGN COMMERCE AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK

DURING THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1919, COMPARED WITH THE MONTH ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

Gold and Silver	*June, 1918*	*June,1919*
Imports of gold, foreign	$534,406	$414,262
Imports of gold, domestic	....	....
Imports of silver, foreign	1,107,117	783,284
Imports of silver, domestic	8,040	45,411
Exports of gold, foreign	....	....
Exports of gold, domestic	203,500	58,876,463
Exports of silver, foreign	1,200,248	218,494
Exports of silver, domestic	4,396,052	4,718,148
Merchandise		
Imports	$112,622,329	$152,314,929
Exports, domestic	201,932,015	413,800,248
Exports, foreign	3,381,984	15,360,351
Duties		
Collected on direct importations	$7,670,347	$10,504,910
Collected on withdrawals from warehouse	2,995,562	3,459,132

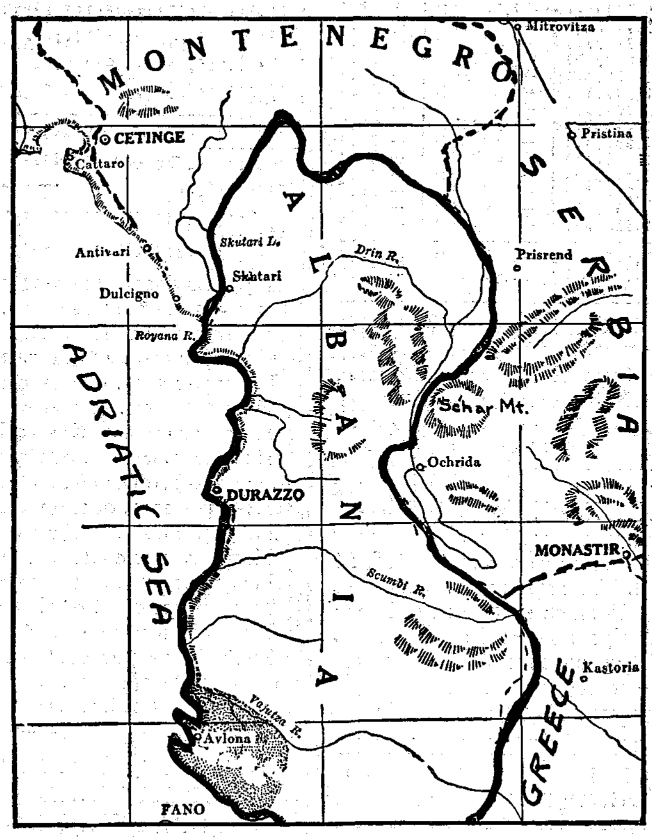
RECONSTRUCTION - PROBLEMS

"NATIONS IN REBIRTH"—a series of articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *and especially designed for High School Use*

EDITORIAL NOTE.—*In the Educational Department of* THE LITERARY DIGEST *the claims of various nations for a new alinement of boundaries are presented as the self-same nations set them down. The decisions reached by the delegates at the Peace Conference will in due course be reported in the news record of* THE LITERARY DIGEST, *as also the press comment from divers angles.*

ALBANIA

ANTIQUITY OF THE RACE—The Albanian race is the most ancient of the Balkan races. Despite periodical invasions during the course of centuries, it has succeeded in maintaining its national identity and spirit of independence. This we read in the memorandum to the Peace Conference submitted by the Albanian delegation and published in *The Adriatic Review* (Boston). After more than four centuries of foreign domination Albania was struggling into national rebirth and independent life when the world-war broke out. Her neutrality, which had been guaranteed by the Great Powers, was violated by the belligerent armies, and, like Belgium, Albania was subjected to all the horrors of invasion.



ALBANIA'S SITUATION IN EUROPE.

ALBANIA'S SHARE IN THE WAR—Oblivious of the outrages committed in Albania only a year before, the Albanians deemed it part of their duty toward the Entente to aid the remnants of the Serbian armies during their retreat through Albania. Exhausted, lacking arms and food, says the Albanian memorandum, these Serbian remnants would never have reached the Adriatic Sea "if the Albanians had lent ear to the exhortations of Austria, instead of obeying Ententophil inclinations as well as Albanian traditions of chivalry. Tho "invaded, subjugated, and devastated," Albania was founding her hopes on the friendly armies of the Entente, which were gaining a foothold in Macedonia and the southern Albanian provinces and her sons were hastening to join in the battles in the Balkan Peninsula against the Central Empires.

AN EXPLANATION—If Albania had received the same support and facilities accorded to other nations, the memorandum explains, the Albanians would have "risen as one man and taken arms with the same enthusiasm which was shown by their brethren who had enlisted under the flags of the Entente and a great number of whom fell on the field of battle." Nevertheless they did everything within their power to render difficult the work of the enemy by throwing obstacles in the way of his provisioning and by "hindering for a long period the establishment of relations that a Balkan state was striving to tie up, through Albania, with the command of the enemy to the detriment of the Entente." When the Allies decided to take the offensive in the Balkans, the Albanians rose up against the Austrian troops, "thus facilitating the advance into Albania of the troops of the Entente, which were always preceded by Albanian contingents."

ALBANIA'S CLAIMS—No equitable solution of territorial problems in the Balkan Peninsula can be reached, according to the Albanian memorandum, unless on the premise that each state shall include within its boundaries such territory in which the elements of its race constitute the majority of the population. The fact that this principle has not been observed, we are told, is the cause of Albania's misfortunes and sufferings. The independence of the Albanian state was recognized and guaranteed by the Conference of London of 1913, and the claims laid before the Peace Conference by the Albanian delegates call for the restoration of—

1. The Albanian territories incorporated in Montenegro as a result of the decisions of the Congress of Berlin [1878] and of those of the Conference of London of 1913;
2. The Albanian territories incorporated in Serbia as a result of the decisions of the Conference of London of 1913;
3. The Albanian territories incorporated in Greece as a result of the decisions of the Conference of London of 1913.

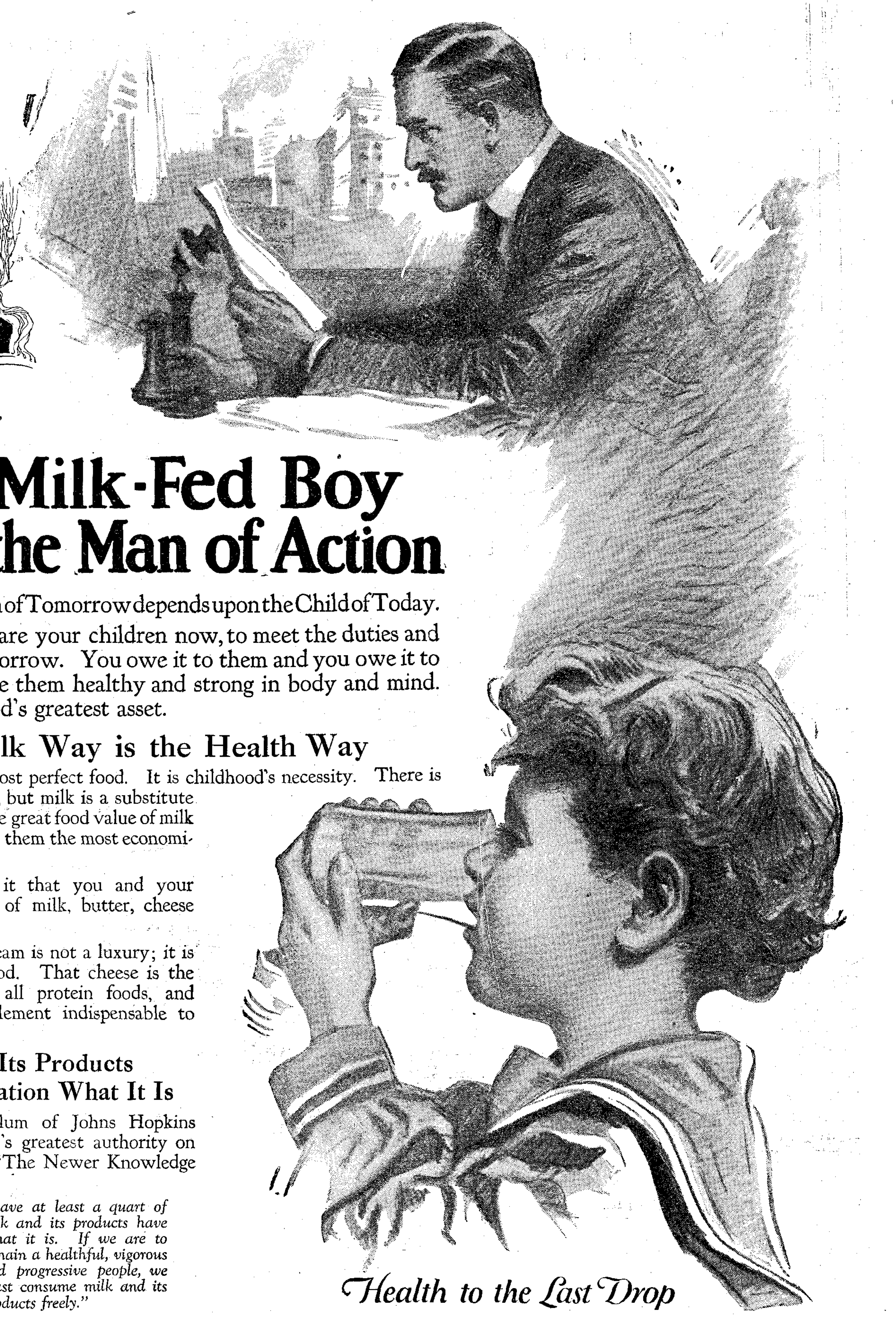
The Albanian memorandum states that these "mutilations of the national Albanian territory for the benefit of Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece . . . were all the more iniquitous because they abandoned, without any guaranty, large groups of Albanians which formed a crushing majority in the sacrificed territories."

BOUNDARY CLAIMS OF ALBANIA—The ethnographical frontier of Albania, as stated in this country's memorandum to the Peace Conference, is described as follows:

> "Albania starts from the Bay of Spitza (north of Antivari), proceeds toward the northeast, incorporating into Albania the clans of Tousi, Hoti, Gruda, Triepshi, the city of Podgoritza, and, following the Montenegrin frontier as it stood before 1912, takes in the district of Ipek, the eastern part of the district of Mitrovitza, the districts of Prishtina, Guilan, Ferizovitch, Katchanik, a part of the district of Uskub, the districts of Kalkandelen, of Gostivar, of Kerchovo, of Dibra, to join the mountain called 'Mal i Thate,' between the lakes of Ochrida and Prespa. From this point the boundary follows the frontier drawn in 1913 up to the crest of the Crammos Mountains and continues toward the south in order to end near the Gulf of Preveza.
>
> "All the territories situated westward of this frontier constitute the ethnical and historical Albania.
>
> "Within the limits of the above-mentioned territories there are living about two millions and a half of Albanians, of whom nearly a million are to be found within the confines assigned to Albania by the Conference of London in 1913 and one million and a half in the regions ceded by the same conference to Montenegro, Serbia, and Greece.
>
> "After the upheavals that have taken place in Albania during recent years—massacres, emigrations, etc.—it is very hazardous

(*Continued on page 74*)

"As the twig is bent
the tree's inclined"



Health to the Last Drop

The Milk-Fed Boy *becomes* the Man of Action

The great Nation of Tomorrow depends upon the Child of Today.

Mothers! Prepare your children now, to meet the duties and obligations of Tomorrow. You owe it to them and you owe it to the Nation to make them healthy and strong in body and mind. Health is childhood's greatest asset.

The Milk Way is the Health Way

Milk is Nature's most perfect food. It is childhood's necessity. There is no substitute for milk, but milk is a substitute for all other foods. The great food value of milk and its products makes them the most economical of all foods today.

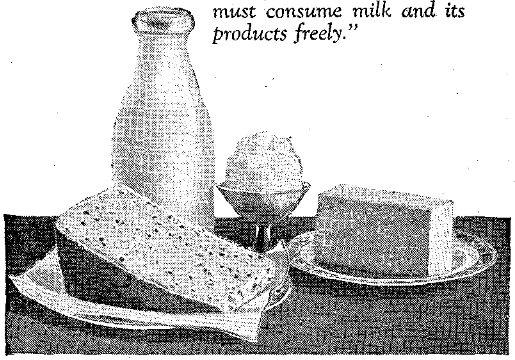
Parents! See to it that you and your children have plenty of milk, butter, cheese and ice cream.

Remember, Ice Cream is not a luxury; it is a highly nutritious food. That cheese is the most economical of all protein foods, and butter contains an element indispensable to growth and vitality.

Milk and Its Products Made This Nation What It Is

Dr. E. V. McCollum of Johns Hopkins University, the world's greatest authority on food and author of "The Newer Knowledge of Nutrition," says:

> *"Every child should have at least a quart of milk each day. Milk and its products have made this nation what it is. If we are to remain a healthful, vigorous and progressive people, we must consume milk and its products freely."*



Begin today and use
dairy products liberally

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NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL, 910 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A POET'S PROGRESS.

Gabriele d'Annunzio as a young man, as the middle-aged esthete whose sensational writings and doings surprized even Paris, and as the world-weary littérateur who was contemplating suicide when the Great War came to relieve his boredom.

POET, ESTHETE, WARRIOR, REBEL—D'ANNUNZIO

"AN ERRATIC and notoriety-crazed genius," or a "daredevil poet-soldier, patriot, and intrepid leader of air-raids," or "a supersensationalist" looking for something dramatic enough to form a fitting climax for his super-sensational career—one or all of these, or a combination of several of them, is this Gabriele d'Annunzio who captured Fiume the other day, and held it in defiance of his own Government and of the Supreme Allied Council. While all the world wondered, not only at his "nerve," but also how to get him out, the poet, esthete, warrior, rebel was issuing proclamations high-flown enough to belong in the history of that ancient Rome whose glory he desires to bring back to the Italy of to-day. "I will answer for you with my head, my spirit, my whole self!" he cried, addressing his officers and soldiers, who were somewhat troubled by the Italian Government's threat to class them as deserters. "You are accomplishing a work of regeneration. The deserters are those who abandon our Fiume, those who repudiate her, repel her, calumniate her, committing the basest crime against patriotism ever perpetrated on earth. . . . I repeat, I take upon myself every accusation, all the blame and the glory therein, and I answer for your immunity. The true Italian Army is here, formed by you, combatants without fear and without reproach. To have participated in this most audacious enterprise will be the purest title to glory. All your names will be included in history, carved there as in heroic marble, and rewarded by the gratitude of the people."

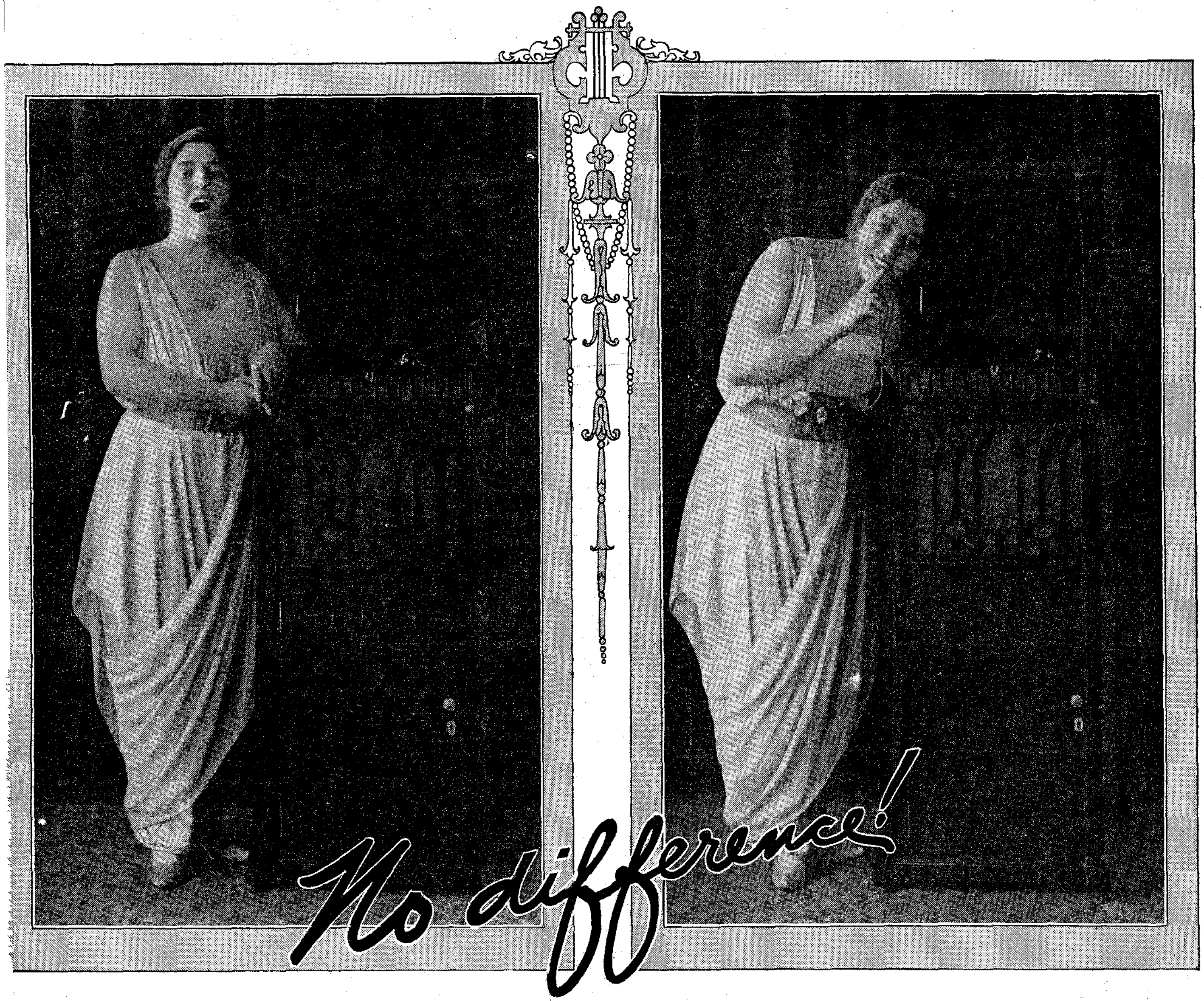
On another occasion he called "Victor Hugo's France, Milton's England, and Lincoln's America" to bear witness while he, "a war-volunteer and mutilated fighter," proclaimed "the annexation of Fiume to Italy." Even if his acts outdo his language in bombast, in theatricality, Eugene S. Bagger notes, in the New York *Tribune*, that "d'Annunzio is a man of his word to a degree quite extraordinary." Specifically:

> He did not stop short at preaching war; he was one of the first to enlist and fight. He does not stop short at preaching mutiny; he goes and leads an expedition of mutineers into Fiume to save that city from the "betrayal" of the Nitti Government. His step may have been unwise; it may have damaged the genuine interests of his country. It was certainly the step of a man who places his conviction above considerations of mere utility.

The same writer gives us this highly colored epitome of the poet, both the d'Annunzio that Europe knew before the war and the somewhat different man who conquered Fiume:

> Decadent novelist and superesthete—daredevil poet-soldier and leader of air-raids—chieftain of rebels defying not only their own government but the collective will of Allied nations—these are the three outstanding stages of the development of Gabriele d'Annunzio, who the other day marched at the head of ten thousand mutineers of the Royal Italian Army into the much-contested city of Fiume, "pearl of the Adriatic."
>
> Supreme fruit of the hothouse of *fin-de-siècle* culture, arch-dandy, and hero of a never-ending series of love-affairs, languishing in Narcissian self-adoration amid exotic flowers, deep-toned silks and velvets, and treasures of antique art, this ultra-refined son of the rugged Abruzzi became, on the outbreak of the world-war, the Tyrtæus of Italian nationalism, the flame-worded herald of liberty for the unredeemed sons of the Latin motherland still prostrate under the Hapsburg yoke. Afforded, by Italy's entrance into the war a test of his sincerity, he backed up his fiery war-harangues by enlisting in the Italian Army; he became an aviator, participated in a number of airplane attacks on Austrian and Dalmatian cities, was wounded, was once even given up as missing, and earned the rank of lieutenant-colonel and a number of medals and distinctions.
>
> There is an immense gulf separating the two stages—that of extreme individualist, the cultural anarchist denying not only the desirability but the very reality of ethical standards and moral obligations, and that of the volunteer soldier embodying the principle of one for all, of self-sacrifice for the good of country and nation. Between the patriotic soldier and the leader of mutiny there is no contrast, but a transition; d'Annunzio, by his raid on Fiume, may have become a rebel but not a traitor—he braves the Government of Italy because, in his eyes, it is not Italian enough, because it yielded up what he, and with him thousands of Italians, considers the sacred heritage of an Italy united at last. The soldier was the reaction to the esthete; the rebel is the continuation of the soldier, with the old individualist, the hater of rule and discipline, reasserting himself.
>
> Held by some the greatest contemporary genius of Latinity, one of the great poets of all ages, by others merely a consummate craftsman who is at the same time an incomparable *poseur* and unsurpassable manipulator of publicity, d'Annunzio in a way personifies the change that the Great War has brought to the life of a generation.

To other onlookers, to the poet's compatriot, Countess Maria Loschi, for one, the spectacular capture of Fiume was consistent with d'Annunzio's whole career. The astonishing Italian is not a hero to the Countess, nor worthy of heroics. She writes


No difference!

Lazzari stands beside the New Edison and sings "Mon coeur s'ouvre a ta voix"

Lazzari has now ceased to sing, and the New Edison is singing the same song alone

THE voice of the decade has appeared. A transcendent artist has flashed into operatic glory.

Twenty-two months ago, Carolina Lazzari joined the Chicago Opera—unknown, unheralded.

Today, three continents clamor to hear her.

This fall the Metropolitan Opera Company brings her to New York City—its new prima donna contralto.

While the spell of her magnificent voice is holding New York opera-goers enthralled, the New Edison will be giving the self-same voice to music-lovers throughout the world.

The pictures on this page are from actual photographs. They show Lazzari in the act of comparing her voice with its Re-Creation by the New Edison. She sang. Suddenly she ceased to sing, and the New Edison took up the same song alone. There was *no difference.* It was only by watching Lazzari's lips that the audience could tell when she had ceased to sing.

Lazzari has made this test before more than ten thousand music lovers and representative music critics. This test proves beyond all question that the voice of Lazzari, as Re-Created by the New Edison, is absolutely indistinguishable from her voice as heard on the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Generations may pass. The Metropolitan Opera House may fade into memory. But the genius of Edison has perpetuated forever the ***real*** voices of the world's great artists. Not strident and mechanical travesties on their art—but literal Re-Creations, indistinguishable from their living voices.

NOTE:—Edison not only RE-CREATES the great voices of the world. He also finds them. His method of scientific voice-analysis discovered Lazzari.

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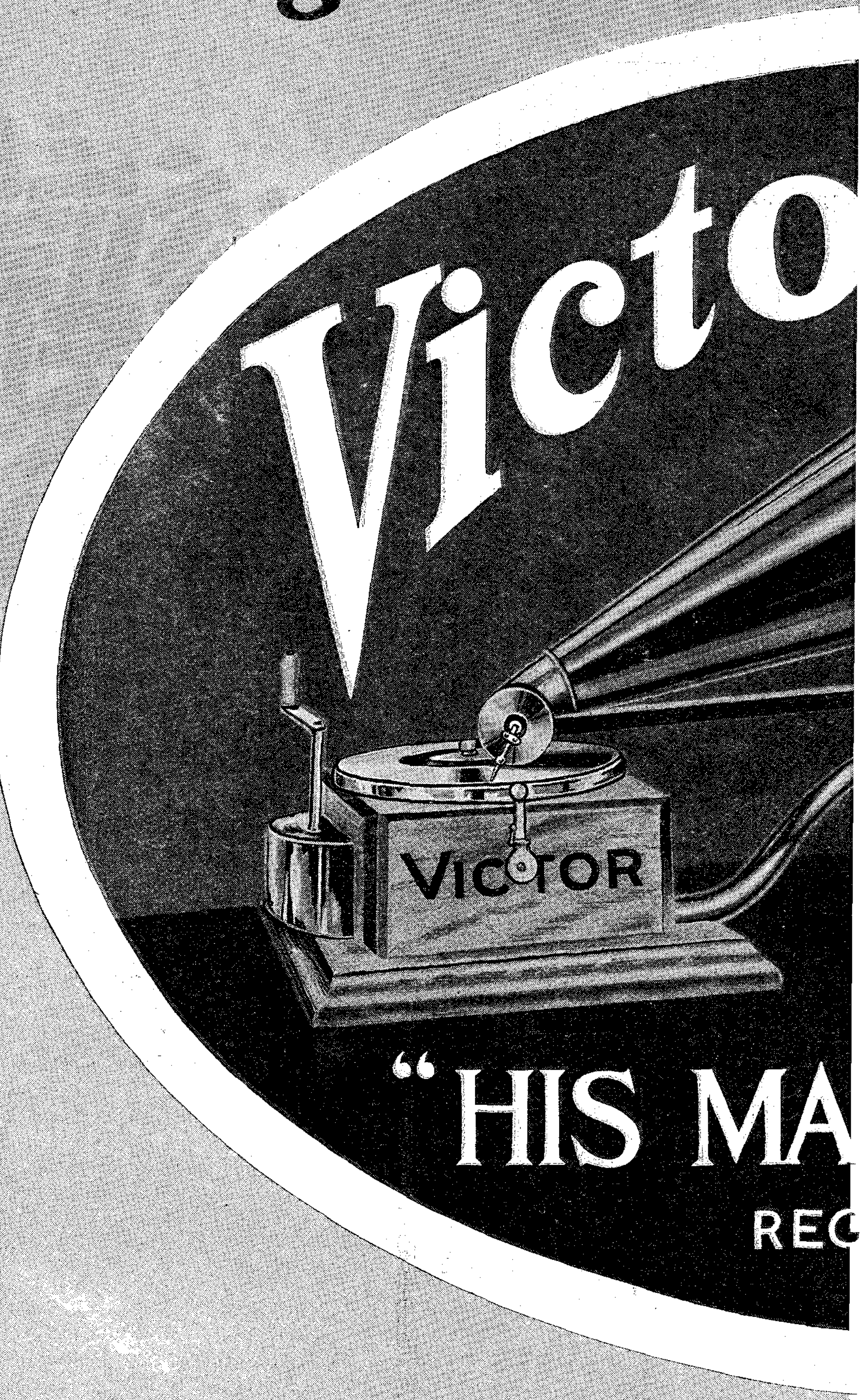

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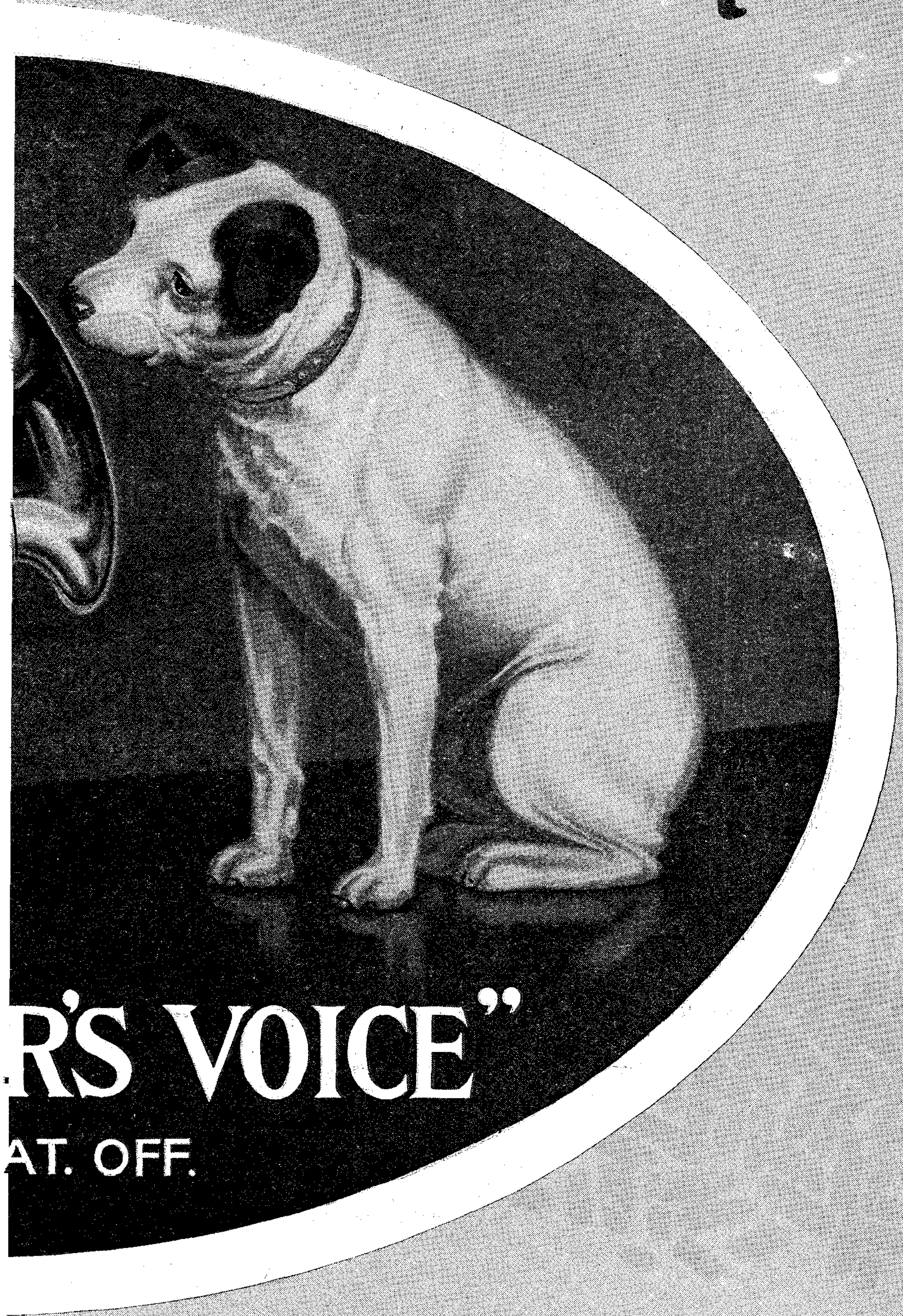

the Victor Company; the instrument that not only reproduces their superb art absolutely true to life, but brings to you the best music and entertainment of every kind; the instrument that embodies all the exclusive patented features which give the Victrola its supremacy.

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Yes, it is a "regular" Mail Order Catalog, but *specializing in fashions*, including women's, misses' and children's inner and outer wearing apparel.

Price range? *The happy medium!* Going as low as quality can be bought for. Fifty-eight years of successful store-keeping have established this absolutely trustworthy standard of merchandising.

Can you be sure of *correct and newest fashions?* You couldn't be *more* sure than at Wanamaker's! Our home is in the fashion center of New York and we are in constant touch with our Paris office. We go to press weeks after most of the other Mail Order Catalogs are completed, so for our catalog we are able to choose and design the very *latest* fashions.

If you want a copy of this catalog, please send for it right away because the edition is limited and a delay in writing may lose the chance to get YOUR copy.

P.S. *Letter postage is back to its old rate! A penny postal will bring this catalog today. Please ask for Catalog R. Address*

John Wanamaker

Mail Order, New York

of him, in an intimate, cheerful way, in the New York *Evening Post:*

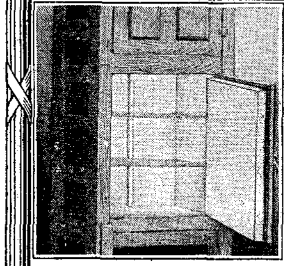
Where would d'Annunzio break out next? Three weeks ago people in Italy were trying to get reconciled to the idea of the "greatest living poet" in the rôle of a public employee. D'Annunzio had accepted a post as "Commissioner of Civic Aeronautics" under the Nitti Ministry. Everybody knows what a Commissioner of a Civic Anything is in Italy—a placid, weary man sitting behind a desk piled with dusty letters, which some day in the course of superhuman events he will answer; imprisoned in a dingy office waiting from the first day of one month till the first day of the next for his salary check to come along.

Now the war has had many anticlimaxes —stars flashing brightly, to die down into candles before disappearing under some bushel. D'Annunzio, to read that announcement in the news, seemed destined to become such a star; tho, indeed, to those who knew d'Annunzio that dispatch, like so many others, was of doubtful authenticity. It was incredible that a man with d'Annunzio's sense for publicity would consent to such obscurity. And sure enough, talk at once began of a flight to Tokyo, "in twelve hops," talk so well grounded that Japanese journalists were arriving in Rome for the exciting voyage and people were already comparing its dangers and its glories with those won by American and by England in their transatlantic victories in the air. No one dreamed, however, that d'Annunzio's advertising genius would suddenly hit upon such a lurid and spectacular device as the raid upon Fiume. This episode is the most daring and picturesque in a poet's biography that has never been lacking in picturesqueness. It is the crowning moment, so far, in a career that seemed to have exhausted the possibilities of the imagination long ago.

Of all the literary men living in Europe five years ago, d'Annunzio was the only one to rise to the sublimity of the moment in such a manner as to be the true representative of a whole people in the hour of its supreme choice. To Italy, hitherto neutral and torn by all sorts of parties, some pulling her toward Germany, some toward the Allies, some urging her to an idle aloofness from the war, d'Annunzio became an "angel of the flaming sword," and by suddenly appearing in Italy from his exile in France, he swept the multitudes before him with his orations at Genoa and Rome, compelled the resignation of the neutral Cabinet through the popular clamor resulting from his speeches, and brought his country into the war.

In 1915 d'Annunzio was a man of fifty-two—tho he is as jealous of his birth-date as a woman and has never confessed in all his life to more than thirty. Long before, d'Annunzio had leapt into the head-lines by participating in some of the earliest flights in aviation, when that science was still young and fraught with danger. Everybody knew that d'Annunzio would try to be an aviator—the most interesting and exciting branch of the service. But nobody took the notion seriously. Aviation was for the young men. "He will wear the uniform," we said in Italy, "and write speeches for the papers!" Nothing of the kind! To be sure, d'Annunzio wrote, and wrote feverishly, speeches, telegrams, poems, with a short story also now and then. When he wrote was hard to discover; for he was always on the move, with the

"Save the surface and you save all"-Paint & Varnish.



Inside and out the home refrigerator needs protection—varnish or enamel for the outside, enamel for the inside. The moisture, the extremes of temperature, all have their effect. Make both the metal and wood parts last. Another way to keep down the H. C. of L.

Keeping a house Young

THE house you build or buy now may be old at twenty or young at ninety—depending very largely upon *surface* protection.

To most home owners a house is something more than four walls and a roof. To preserve the home, *as a home*, for generation after generation is a delightful ambition. Paint and varnish make it possible. To all property owners the necessity of keeping up the condition of a house as a matter of investment, is also apparent.

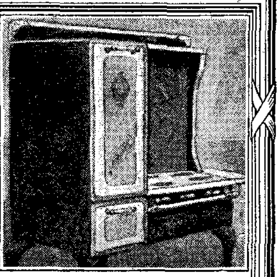
It is one thing to agree to this, however, and another thing to act.

Look at your house. Look at it today. Do you really know what condition it is in? Do you know whether lack of paint and varnish here and there is giving rot and rust a chance to get in their destructive work?

And not only your house! How about your furniture, machinery, barn, silo, vehicles, fences, boat—everything with a surface!

Whether property be of wood, metal, brick, stucco, cement or plaster, surface protection is essential to long life.

We have prepared a book which you will find as interesting as it is valuable. It will tell you some startling new things about surface protection as a means to prevent loss. Thoroughly illustrated. Send for a copy. Address: Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.

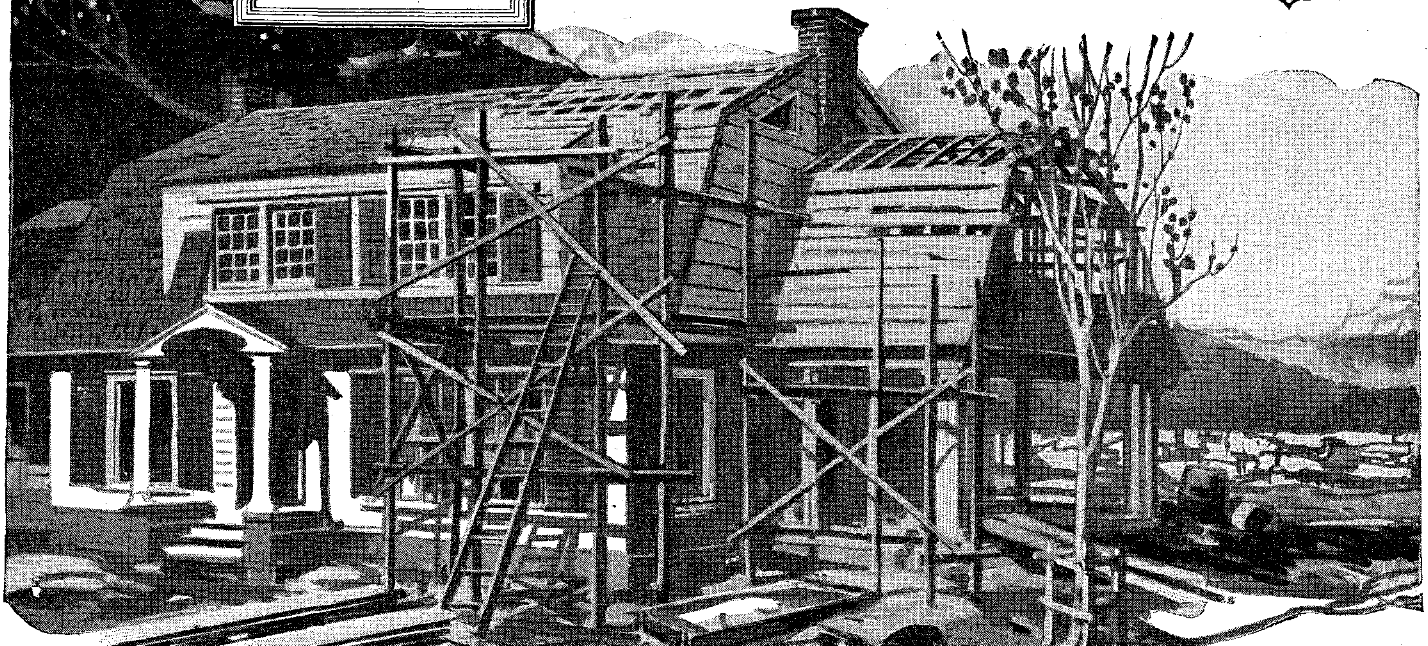


Consider your long-suffering gas range—so often fairly dripping with steam. Frequently it gathers moisture even when not in use; always the moisture brings rust, if the surface is exposed. Here is expense easily avoided through surface protection. Look your gas range over.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Industries, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.

> *"Save the Surface! Use Paint and Varnish and increase the employment of labor."*
>
> WM. B. WILSON
> *Secretary of Labor*



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Factory Lighting Revolutionized

Continual progress has marked the development of the electric lamp for mill and factory lighting purposes.

But reflectors—equally important for proper distribution of light—have shown no improvement. With one exception, the same types designed originally for the low-powered *glareless* carbon lamp are still recommended for use with the modern high-powered nitrogen lamp.

Meanwhile, glare is ruining the eyesight and efficiency of hundreds of thousands of workmen. *Glare is not a fault of the lamp. It is the fault of the present old-fashioned style reflectors which are inadequately designed to cope with the high lighting intensities of the modern lamp.*

To solve the problem it required an entirely new type of reflector, the

Amco Industrial Lighting Unit

AMCO embodies a modern—and patented—method of light control, which makes the nitrogen lamp 100% efficient. It is the only true glareless unit.

AMCO has completely revolutionized mill and factory lighting. It has made obsolete all other types of reflectors—which it is rapidly replacing in leading industrial establishments everywhere.

AMCO is a sturdy, attractive, all-steel unit—no glass—with genuine porcelain-enamel finish. It is two reflectors in one. It combines the advantages of both the open and deep bowl types of reflectors without the disadvantages of either.

Complete information about this wonderful unit is contained in the AMCO booklet. Everyone having anything to do with mill or factory lighting should send for a copy.

We stand ready to prove AMCO supremacy in your mill or factory. A request on business stationery will secure for you a trial installation—without obligation.

Warning!

The AMCO Industrial Lighting Unit is fully covered by patents.

The trade and public are hereby warned against selling or installing, under penalty of prosecution, imitating fixtures or reflectors falling within the scope of our patent rights.

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Industrial Lighting Units

submarines, with the fleet, with the army, in the air. But soon the poet, with his skill and daring, was among the foremost Italian fliers, and before the war was over he was among the leaders of aviation in all the Allied armies. He took part in the reconnaissances of army and fleet; three times at least he dropt bombs over Pola. He visited Trieste a number of times, to drop bundles of leaflets carrying messages written by himself to the secluded Italian population and notes of challenge and defiance to the Austrian Army. From the outset of the war the Italian General Staff had perceived the publicity value of d'Annunzio. He was the incarnation of patriotism and courage. Wherever morale needed bracing, there d'Annunzio was sent to speak. Whenever d'Annunzio seemed in danger of being forgotten, some striking episode was staged to bring him back to the attention of the nation and the world.

D'Annunzio celebrated the entrance of the United States into the war with a poem filled with "wings, wings, wings," an aviator's vision of American planes bearing victory to Europe, headed with the caption, "America, Thy Soul is Marching On." But with peace the poet was the first to turn upon Mr. Wilson's ideas on Italian aspiration and to take the lead in rousing Italy to an orgy of patriotic feeling. He was just as spiteful toward France, and his "Letter to the Dalmatians" charging the French with treason produced an impression in Paris that was very disturbing to the Peace Conference. D'Annunzio has always been causing the authorities uneasiness by his skill in catching the popular imagination and sweeping the national emotion in directions opposite to the quieter policies of the Quirinal. People still remember d'Annunzio's "Address to the King" in 1890, when he openly pledged himself to fight against the monarchy if Italy ever went to war on the side of Germany against France and England. In those days it was good form in Italy to support the Triple Alliance.

Meanwhile, in his becoming the epic hero of the recent war in Italy, d'Annunzio's "past" has been forgotten. And truly a world-war, or something equally catastrophic, was needed to accomplish such a thing. For thirty years Europe had been aghast at d'Annunzio's escapades, which had served to make him the archtype of the decadent "superman" of the 1890's. But his reputation as an artist was as great as his notoriety as a man. He was called the most brilliant conversationalist in Europe. At the same time he was one of the most expert scholars of his time in Latin and Greek civilization, and it was his delight to stuff his books with obscure words and strange references that kept half the German universities busy in tracing them to their sources and explaining them. At Florence he used to live in the most startling luxury, surrounding himself with works of art and objects of beauty that were noteworthy even in Italy. His taste ranged from pictures and statuary to rare fabrics and precious stones. He had a laboratory even, in which he experimented with perfumes, trying to invent fragrances hitherto unknown, as simply one more refinement in a lifelong pursuit of the subtlest shades of sensation and enjoyment. All this took d'Annunzio far beyond his financial means, and shortly before the war he sold all his property and went to France as an "exile." Living at Arcachon, a profound and apparently sincere change came over the poet. He began to accentuate the religious element which had always been present as a "sensation" in his writing, and among

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Nor do they mention mechanical construction when they tell you how easy it is to drive the Essex, or how comfortably it rides.

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Of course we know why the Essex is giving such satisfaction. It is its new day type.

Because of its lightness as well as durability, its economy and at the same time performance, men accept it as it was designed to be, the car of tomorrow, the embodiment of all that is desirable in both the light weight car and the large, costly automobile.

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More than 2500 Essex owners are added monthly. The total at this writing exceeds 12,000.

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Think of its advantages in driving. It steers so easily. Its power renders much gear shifting unnecessary. Its size permits turning in short radius. And it eliminates much weight and yet each model is roomy. The Essex is a small car without having a tiny appearance. It has all the passenger space of much larger cars.

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other things composed a "Meditation on Death." Those who knew him in 1915 averred that when he came back to Italy to fight it was with the definite intention of closing his life in some glorious and heroic act of sacrifice on the battle-field.

The New York *Evening Sun* takes up some vivid events in the earlier life of the poet which fit in well with his later activities. After quoting the magnificent remarks with which he took over Fiume and turned both its population and its garrison of government troops to his own standard, *The Sun* comments:

> There spoke the same man who years before had said, when his play, "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," had been interdicted to all Christians by the Archbishop of Paris, "To tell the truth, I am a being not of this century; I am a great lord of ancient days—sumptuous in tastes and unable to control them. I live without pursuing any special interests, and my endless enthusiasm and love for the beautiful lead me to actions that the world at large—the cold, reasoning world—styles extravagant."
>
> Or the same man, who denounced Bissolati, the Italian Socialist leader, this very year for his policy of renunciation of the claims of Italy to the Dalmatian coast. D'Annunzio then demanded that Italy annex the whole Dalmatian coast, and in a characteristic utterance gave Bissolati and his partners a taste of his wrath. Then he wrote:
>
> "No bones, no scraps, no rags, no bartering, no frauds! Enough! Enough! Overturn the counters! Smash the false balances! If it becomes necessary we will confront the new conspiracy after the fashion of the Italian *arditi*, with a bomb in each hand and a knife between the teeth."
>
> This is the same d'Annunzio who cherished sixteen years ago the dream of building a theater on the shores of Lake Albano, near Rome, where only dramas after the classical Greek tragedies were to be produced. Plays were to be given only in the spring, "the poetical season of the year," and the ruder material wants were to be supplied by two American admirers of the poet, Miss Morgan and Miss Roosevelt, for d'Annunzio wrote at that time that "Miss Morgan and Miss Roosevelt have promised to place at my disposal all the money necessary."
>
> Back again in the days of the war we find the poet experimenting with perfumes, seeking to find with a blend of citronella, amber, and mignonette, that he named *aqua muncia*, a substitute for *eau de cologne*.
>
> These are a few of the facts of this remarkable man—esthete, patriot, violent partizan, eccentric; surface indications of a nature enigmatic, picturesque and indefinable.
>
> Gabriele d'Annunzio first came to the notice of artistic Italy in 1879, when as a youth of fifteen he published his first volume of poems, "Primo Vere." Three years later, when he issued a second volume of verse, "Canto Nuovo," his name was mentioned in the same breath with that of Carducci, the great Italian lyric poet, in spite of the fact that his verses were too strongly marked with a flavor of naturalism to please the Italian critics.
>
> The promise of his early years he splendidly fulfilled. The years that followed his first thin volumes marked a transition in his art when he passed to the novel for expression of his theories of life and art.

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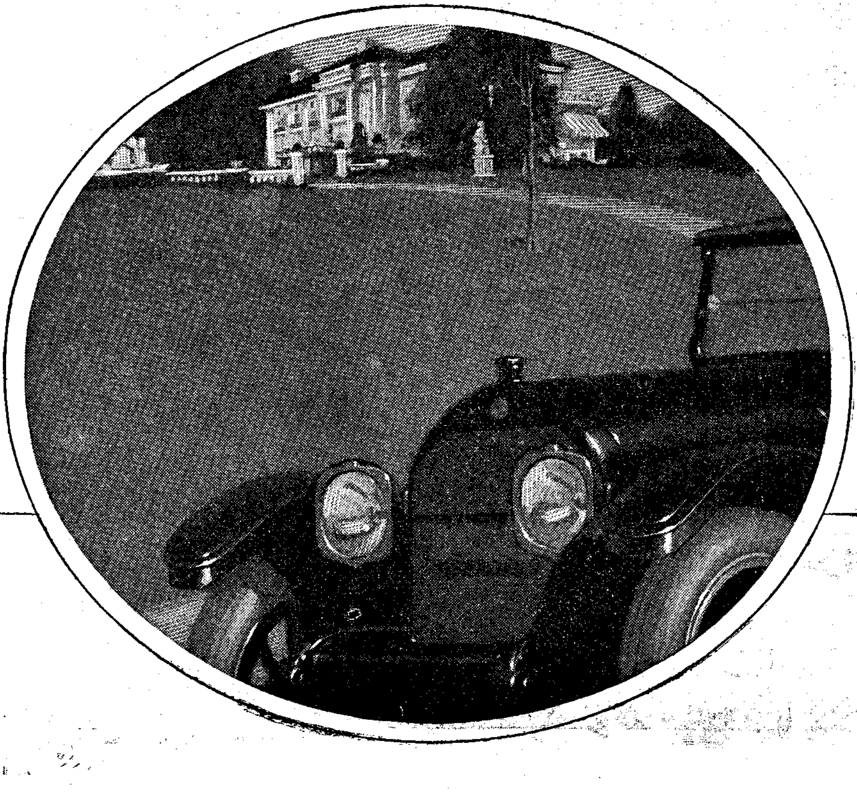

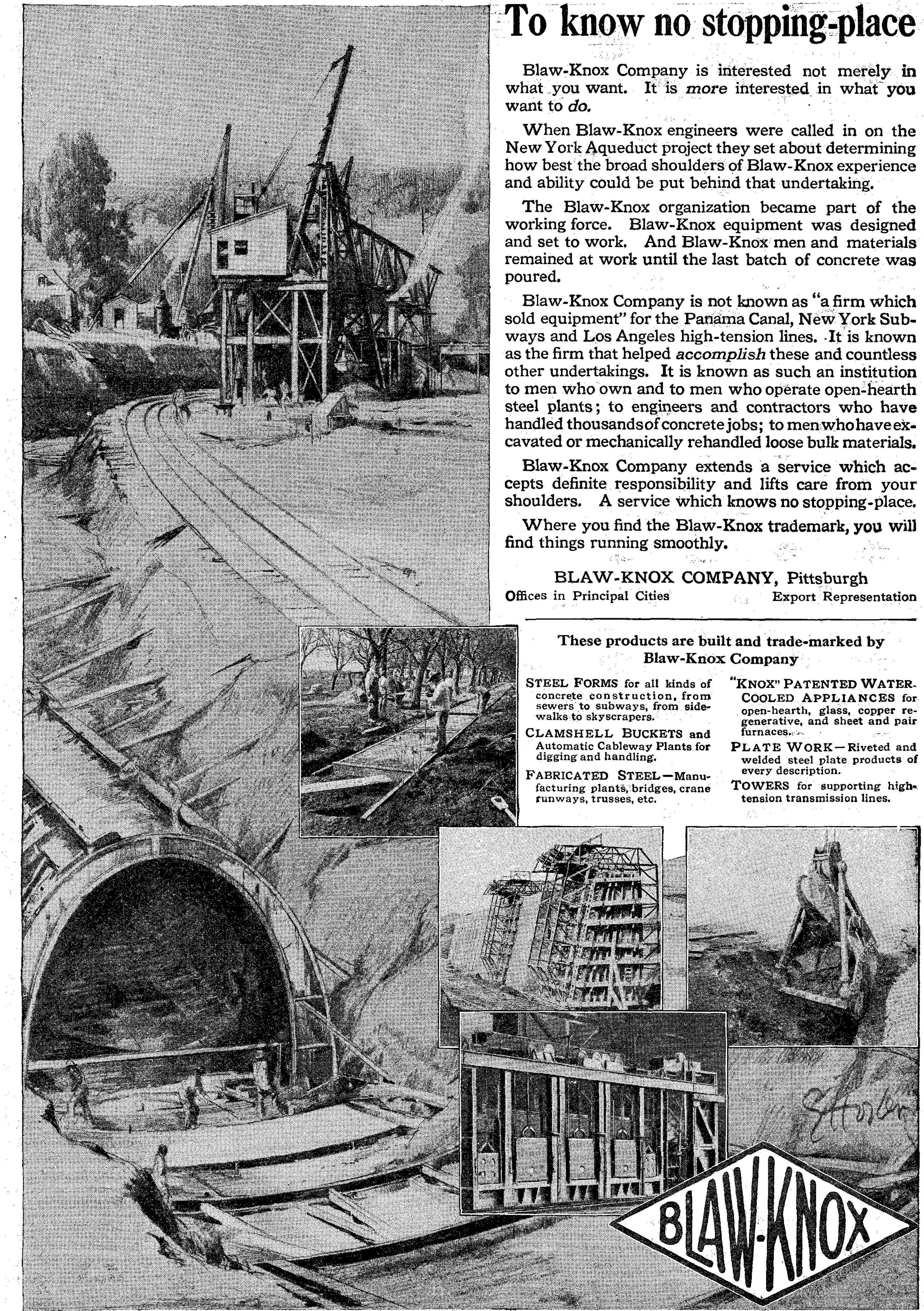

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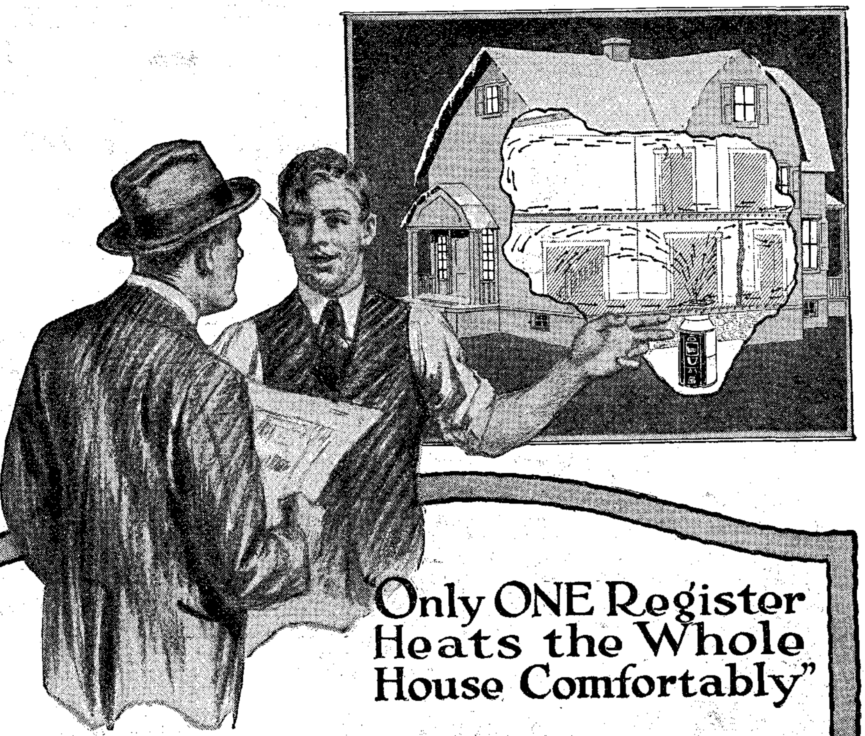
In 1889 came "Il Piacere" ("The Child of Pleasure"), his first novel, a work that exprest a strong individualism beyond the flavor of Bourget and de Maupassant that the volume bore. In 1894 with the publication of "Il Trionfo della Morte" ("The Triumph of Death"), d'Annunzio ceased to be a national figure; his work received the seal of approval and more from the hands of the leading French critics, and from that time on what the Italian poet and novelist wrote had an international audience.

"Fuoco" ("The Flame of Life"), published in 1900, marks perhaps the high point in the artistic career of d'Annunzio; in the last two decades he has attempted, with indifferent success, to express his artistic theories in the drama. "La Citta Morta," "La Gioconda," and "La Gloria," three dramas written as vehicles for the immortal Eleonora Duse, were of all his plays the most successful. Others, such as "La Nave" and "Fedra," were complete failures. The production of his drama, "Francesca da Rimini," in Rome in 1901, won the success that it did chiefly because it had Duse as *Francesca* and Salvini as *Paolo*.

During the more than ten years which d'Annunzio devoted to the drama he was attempting to bring back to the stage of Italy the unity and the power of the classical Greek tragedy, yet so far were his efforts misunderstood that the popular verdict proclaimed his dramas "tedious."

The later years have seen little work issue from the pen of the poet; he has been too absorbed in living. Troubles have sprung from his eccentricities. As we read:

> Harassed by debts that his own irresponsibility had burdened him with, an exile from his own country, the years since the beginning of the twentieth century have been productive of little save his latest volume of verse, "Laudi," and his mystery play, "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," written for Mlle. Ida Rubinstein, the Russian dancer and singer, and produced in Paris in 1912 to the accompaniment of a condemnatory *pronunciamiento* from the Archbishop of Paris.
>
> Neither life nor art has been placid for Gabriele d'Annunzio; as early as 1903 his work "Laus Vitæ" was placed on the *Index Expurgatorius* because the poet had exprest the wish that the images of the crucified Christ be thrown into the ditches around the capital and that the Virgin disappear like mist, and eight years later all his works were placed on the *Index*.
>
> All the years that he was producing a large volume of work he had an utter contempt for materialism that exprest itself in a refusal to pay any attention to bills; he continued to live in luxury while the bills mounted. In 1910, according to a Parisian paper, his unpaid bills amounted to some $80,000, his creditors descended upon him, his furniture and art-treasures were seized, and he himself was from that day an exile from his country, not to return until he went to rouse the Italians to war.
>
> Some anecdotes of his life in Paris and at the Hôtel Trianon at Versailles, where d'Annunzio spent the greater part of the year 1911 and where he wrote "The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," show that the poet brought to France the same turbulent, chaotic nature that Italy had grown to know. One story of his life at Versailles is significant.
>
> When d'Annunzio came to Versailles



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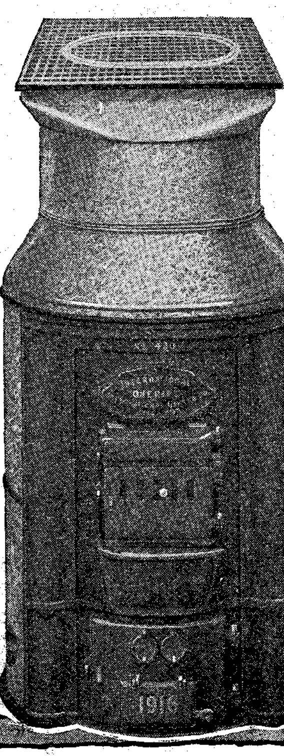

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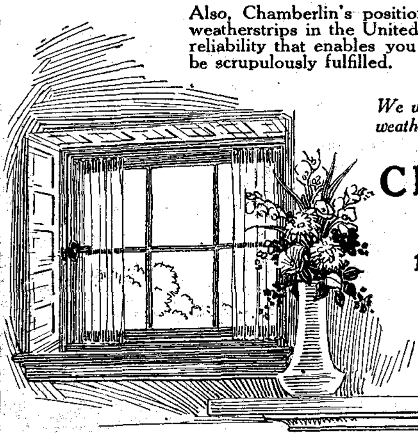

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from Paris he brought with him a goldfish, which was given the place of honor on the great desk at which the poet wrote. The whole drama that was written there, the poet swore, was written with the aid of the goldfish; the goldfish was his inspiration, he said. But there came a day when d'Annunzio was obliged to leave Versailles for three months and left the pet in the care of Madame Bischoff, the wife of the manager of the Trianon. A little more than a month after the poet's departure a telegram was received by Madame Bischoff from d'Annunzio which said:

"I have a presentiment that something has happened to my goldfish. Please telegraph me if all goes well with it."

Madame Bischoff telegraphed a reassuring reply at once; scarcely had her message gone beyond recall when she discovered the fish dead in the tank. A second message was sent to the poet, relating the death of the goldfish, and the dead fish, considered no better than any other spoiled fish, was thrown into the refuse.

That same night there came a telegram from d'Annunzio requesting that the dead fish be given a decent burial in the garden of the hotel and that a tablet be erected to mark the spot. The telegram threw the Bischoff family into a quandary; it was suggested by the head waiter that a sardine be buried as a substitute, but at last it was decided that d'Annunzio must not be hoaxed by a sardine, and a live goldfish was purchased, slain, and buried, while Madame Bischoff read one of the Italian poet's verses over the grave.

When d'Annunzio returned to the Trianon he asked at once to be shown the grave of his pet, and when he was led to the slab that marked the grave he stood there with head bowed and bare for some moments.

Perhaps such an anecdote is not worthy of serious mention; yet it reveals some of the whimsicality of the man who has been so greatly misunderstood by his enemies.

HAITI HAS ALL KINDS OF GENERALS, EXCEPT GENERAL PROSPERITY

AMONG other responsibilities that Uncle Sam has recently taken upon himself, or had thrust upon him, is the Republic of Haiti. His position there at present is said to be "very peculiar," for it is explained that he has "a tight hold on this Republic, and can not find any way to let go." This statement is made by A. K. Dawson in an article in *The South American* (New York), dealing with conditions in the "Black Republic." It would appear that one feature which adds to the "peculiarity" of the situation is the disposition of the inhabitants of Haiti to regard all whites as inferior to themselves. "Haiti is the black man's paradise," says Mr. Dawson. "Only those of pure black stock can hold office, or, at least, can succeed in placing themselves in office. The watchword of Haiti is 'Haiti for the Blacks.'" It seems, however, that a little white intervention becomes necessary there at times. Thus we are told that at present a semblance of law and order is maintained in the island by virtue of the presence of some eleven hundred United States marines. An account of the series of events which led to the sending of these marines to Haiti reads like a page from the Middle Ages. Says Mr. Dawson:

All of the Presidents of Haiti have been black. Many of them have been men of unusual native ability and statesmanship, a few inspired by the highest of motives of patriotism. The last incumbent, General Guillaume Sam, was like his predecessors in that he came of pure African stock. It is generally conceded that he was the most villainous of a long line of villains. His crowning achievement was the massacre of two hundred political prisoners of both sexes, who were confined in the jail of Port au Prince in the summer of 1915. These two hundred were drawn from all the best families of Haiti. Their crimes consisted in belonging to opposing political factions, or in having given expression to views which reflected on President Sam's personal character. Sam grew nervous as the jail became overcrowded and the unrest of his people continued to grow, and as an easy way out he ordered a wholesale execution of all prisoners. The brutal soldiers of the Republic made a fine bloody job of it. They used guns till their ammunition was exhausted, and then chopped up the remaining victims with axes and machetes. Two bleeding survivors of the massacre managed to escape in the excitement into the city to tell the news, whereupon the population rose *en masse* and stormed the palace. The President was not in the palace when the mob reached there, but had taken refuge in the French legation. The mob destroyed and burned the palace, chopped his son-in-law to pieces, and then surrounded the legation. They besieged this building all night, and on the following day broke in and dragged Sam out. He was literally torn to pieces on the Champ de Mars, the great public square. The remains of his body were dragged down the main street and thrown into the harbor. Then, having nothing else to do, the mob set fire to the city. In the meantime a United States war-ship, called to the scene, had steamed into the harbor. Marines were landed and, true to their tradition, order was at once established in the city. The rest of the island was in a seething state of revolt and revolution, owing to a long period of misgovernment.

Bands of robbers and bandits were stealing and burning without restraint. To put a stop to this, marines were landed at several points along the coast, and after several months of guerrilla warfare order was finally established in November of 1915. There was no government save the martial law of the marines, under command of Colonel Waller, and the finances of the Republic had become involved to the point of a crisis. The United States was in a position of a man who had the tiger by the tail and could not let go. If we withdrew, the order we had established would immediately collapse and the old conditions would return, with possible intervention by some European Government. To regularize the situation, an election was held, with marines guarding the polls, and a national assembly was called in Port au Prince. This body, according to the old constitution, elected Philippe Sudré Dartiguenave President of Haiti for a term of six years. He accepted with considerable reluctance, which may be well understood when we look back on the history of Haiti and find that every President for many years has met with a violent death before the expiration of his term of office. The President keeps very close to his palace and never ventures outside without a marine guard. Gunner-Sergt. H. E. Miller, of the marines, has

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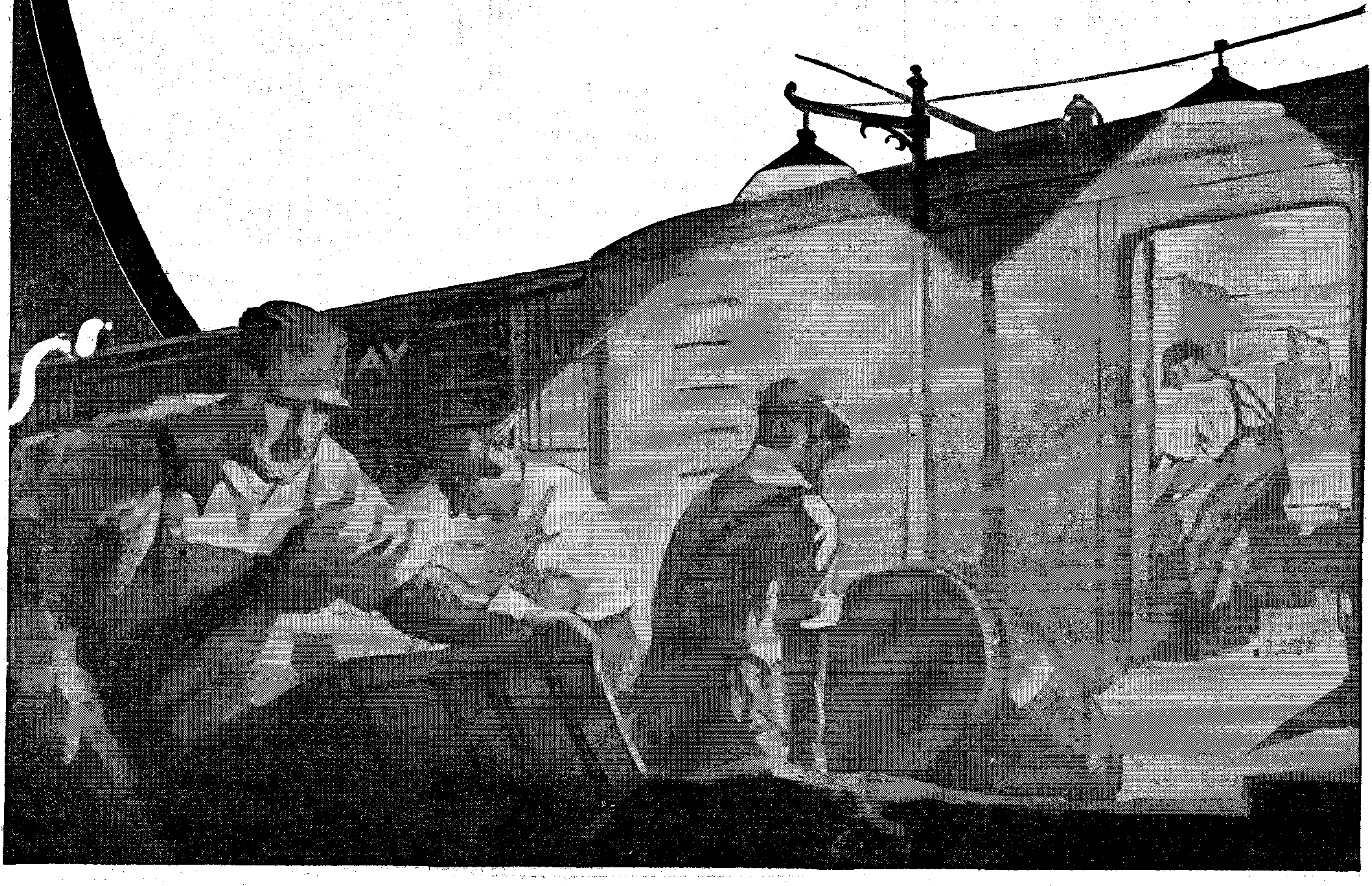

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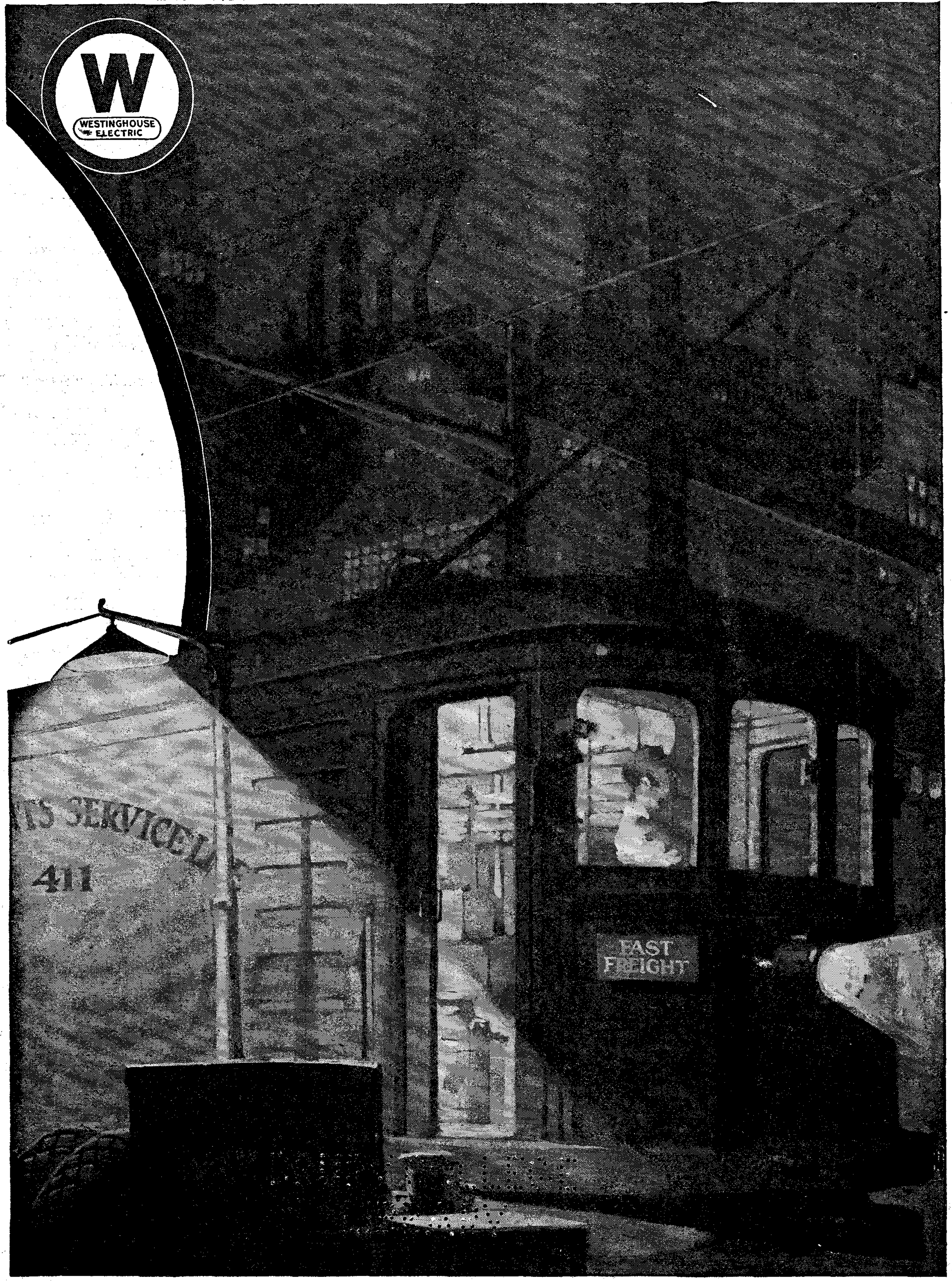
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WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC
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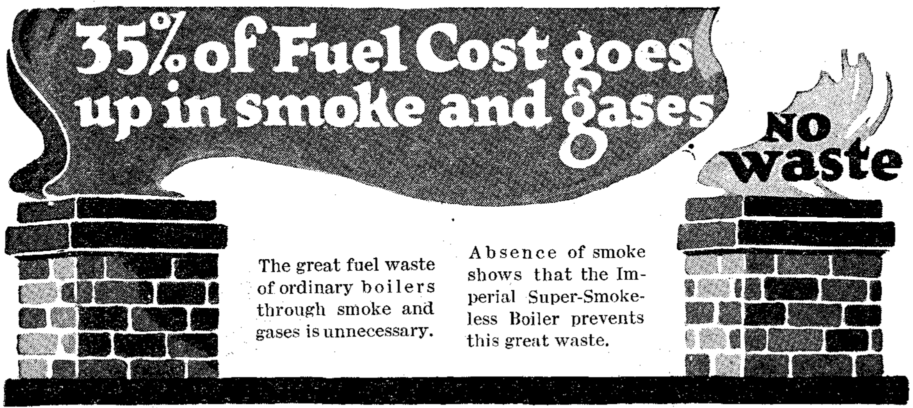
FAST FREIGHT


35% of Fuel Cost goes up in smoke and gases
No waste

The great fuel waste of ordinary boilers through smoke and gases is unnecessary.

Absence of smoke shows that the Imperial Super-Smokeless Boiler prevents this great waste.

Which Chimney Is *Yours?*

With ordinary heating boilers, often as high as 35% of the fuel goes up the chimney in smoke and in unburned gases. Utilize this waste heat and you cut fuel costs in proportion. You can do it. By installing an Imperial Super-Smokeless Boiler, you can reduce your fuel bills to a pre-war basis. The

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burn cheapest grades of soft coal smokelessly and without waste. As the rich gases distilled from the fire pass by the Super-Smokeless Hot Blast Chamber (an original Imperial feature) an air blast causes intense secondary combustion that consumes all gases and smoke so their heat is fully utilized. This perfect combustion means absolute fuel economy.

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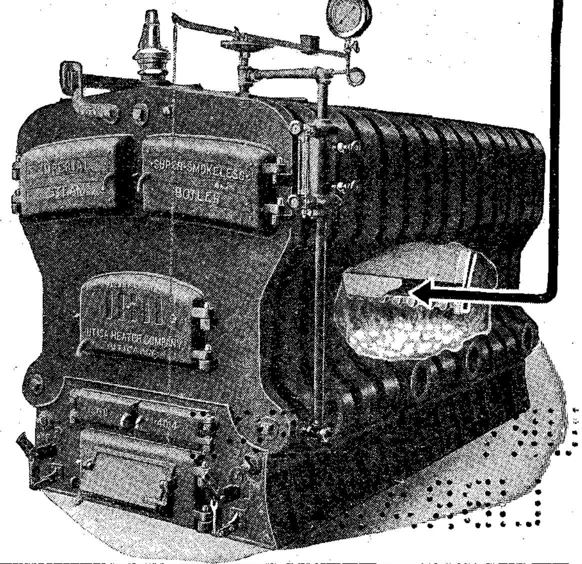

The Property Owner can make no better investment than a Super-Smokeless. It pays an Annual Dividend in Fuel and Labor Saved.

been appointed the President's personal guard, and is jokingly referred to about the city as the Vice-President of Haiti. One of the first acts of this new Government was to enter into a treaty with the United States, which provides for the United States' control of the finances of the Republic. Under this treaty the United States collects the customs—that is to say, the import and export duties, constituting the sole source of Haitian revenue. The treaty starts off as follows: "The Government of the United States will by its good offices aid the Haitian Government in the proper and efficient development of its agricultural, mineral, and commercial resources and in the establishment of the finances of Haiti on a firm and solid basis." It goes on to say that a military adviser will be appointed to organize the army and police system on a modern basis and that a sanitary adviser will be appointed with authority to clean things up. With these efficient American officers on the job, it is only a question of a short time for Haiti to undergo a remarkable change, and the old conditions, as herein described, will be a thing of the past. Port au Prince when cleaned up and properly polished should be as charming and attractive a city to the tourist as any to be found in the fair islands of our southern seas.

The *gendarmerie*, or military force, provided for under the treaty is at this moment the most important factor in the Republic. This force consists of about twenty-five hundred men. They wear a uniform similar to that of the marines, and are officered by officers and enlisted men detached from the marines for this duty. This force is now being organized and trained. When complete it will patrol the island and maintain order. Posts are being established all over the Republic with one or two white officers and fifty to one hundred black troops. It is proposed eventually to withdraw all the marines and leave this native army under command of its own officers, but when this will be is a question no one can answer at present.

The Republic of Haiti, occupying the western portion of the island of the same name, has an area of 10,000 square miles and is the most thickly populated of the American republics, we are informed, having over 2,000,000 inhabitants. It is one of those fortunate—or unfortunate—regions where soil and climate produce everything man needs without any particular exertion on his part. Thus we are told there has been no cultivation or planting to speak of since the French left the island a hundred years back. Further:

The original Indian inhabitants were exterminated by the Spaniards hundreds of years ago. The present population is composed of descendants of slaves imported from Africa. The history of Haiti since the Declaration of Independence, over one hundred years ago, has been a constant record of war, oppression, and revolution. Toussaint l'Ouverture, a runaway slave, who developed into a great military genius and led his people against the English in 1802; Dessalines and Christophe, two of the military dictators of the early period, are names which stand out in Haitian history. The ruins of the palace of Sans Souci, built by Christophe, is still the most imposing building on the island, while the stronghold of Dessalines, high up in a mountain fastness, is a marvel of engineering and mechanical construction.

The traveler approaching Port au Prince, the capital, from the sea finds a fairy city in wonderful setting of tropical green nestling on its snowy white beaches. All about swings the hazy arc of distant blue mountains, threaded with clouds of a hundred delicate hues. Viewed from afar, it would be called one of the most beautiful spots on God's earth; but a short inspection of the squalid streets will prove how miserable man can make his abode even when surrounded by the loveliest environments of nature.

Coming ashore at the long custom-house dock, we are greeted with a wild rabble of dirty, shouting natives, crowding through into the city. Port au Prince first forces itself on to the traveler's sense of smell. The odors of this town are distinct and original, and are not to be excelled either in quantity or quality by the slums of Europe or the crowded cities of Asia. It is a city of gutters and garbage with refuse ankle-deep in the streets and every sanitary regulation disregarded.

Havana and Colon, before the American cleaning up, had nothing on Port au Prince. The sanitary adviser provided for under the recent treaty will certainly have a task before him demanding his best energies. As seen from the harbor, Port au Prince looks fair enough to travel five thousand miles to see; but after you enter its confines you will willingly travel five thousand miles to get away. Haitian life is negro life, grafted on to French life, for the black man, with all his faults, is conservative. Here we find comic-opera militarism, idolatry of fashion, and exuberance of speech, all verging on the grotesque. Here the white man, as opposed to the black, has no rights worthy of the name. This is a marked contrast to the neighboring Dominican Republic, where mixed blood is the rule. The town possesses a picturesqueness of its own unlike anything one sees in any other tropical city. It is appalling to imagine what might happen if an epidemic were to break out here. Yet, strange to say, that with all the flies and garbage, the city seems to be unusually healthy, and the amount of sickness is very small. The city has no architectural pretense. Most of the houses are of wood, and serious fires are a common thing. The principal buildings are the cathedral, which stands at the head of the boulevard, and the President's palace. The chief street of the city is the Rue des Miracles, a broad boulevard some three-quarters of a mile long. A wheezy steam street-car makes half-hour journeys from the wharf to the Champ de Mars. There are no sidewalks in this city, and road-mending seems to be a lost art. The surface of the streets is usually a succession of holes and resembles the bed of a stream. The palace stands on the fringe of the Champ de Mars, where the military reviews are held. In this open square the scanty grass breaks into patches of dusty baldness, and bullfrogs hold nightly concerts in the intersecting ditches. Turning back to this city, we pass the steps of the cathedral. This building, rising white and straight and clean from the ramshackle city, reminds one of a lily growing from a garbage heap. It stands serene and dignified and in inviting contrast to its sordid surroundings.

Generals, policemen, and smells apparently impress the newcomer to Haiti's principal city more profoundly than anything else. This seems a peculiar combination, for the representatives of law and order, military and civil, should certainly be able to correct the conditions that are responsible

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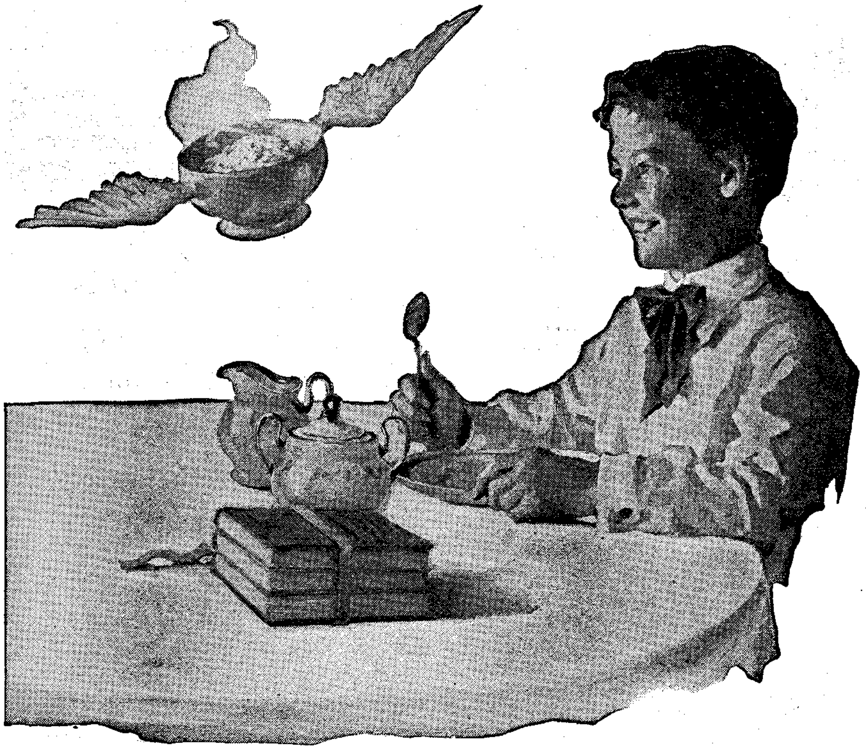

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The cooked oats are evaporated. In this dry, condensed form all their flavory freshness keeps.

Two-Minute Oat Food is entirely new in form and flavor. The product is controlled by patent exclusively by The Quaker Oats Company, as is the process.

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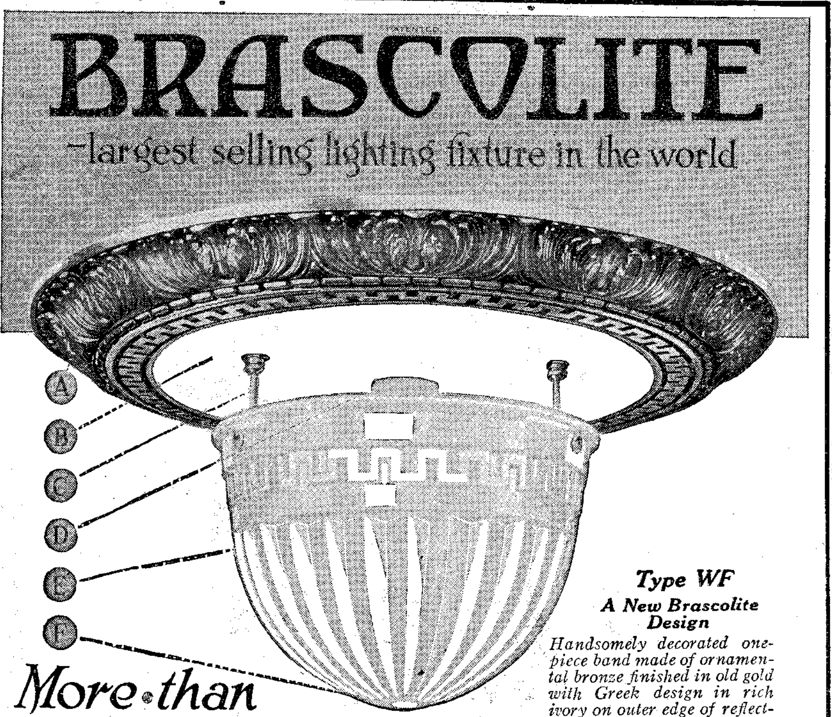
for the odors, but these gallant gentlemen appear to be otherwise engaged. As we read:

> The smell is appalling. The meat market must be seen and smelled to be appreciated. The burly butchers are almost hidden from view by the swarms of flies. Not the smallest effort appears to have been made toward sanitation. The two types of citizenry which one is most apt to remember are the policeman and the General. The policeman of Haiti is met with everywhere. The police are merely soldiers of the unpaid army assigned to police duty. They are not only expected to maintain public order, but to maintain themselves as well, which they do by "lifting" a little here and there where it will not be missed, or from those who dare not protest. They are drest in dingy blue-cotton uniforms with a battered cap pulled down low over bullet-shaped heads. One finds many primitive types among the Haitians—coarse, black faces with cruel animal mouths and heavy lips, without any of the fine touches of civilization which we are accustomed to find in our black neighbors. It would seem as tho the lowest and most cruel of the Haitians are chosen for police duty. The most important part of a policeman's equipment is a three-foot, iron-shod club of *cocomacaque*, a peculiar tough, hard wood, resembling somewhat bamboo, except that instead of being hollow it is solid. The policeman here never thinks of making an arrest until he has first beaten his prisoner into a state of insensibility. It is not unusual to see two or three policemen lambasting one poor prisoner, who, as likely as not, is entirely innocent of the charge of which he has been accused. Petty thieving is most common. It is an every-day occurrence in the market-place to see some wild-eyed country negro fleeing madly and dodging round and behind the booths, followed by a string of murderous policemen intent not so much on maintaining order as in showing their skill with their *cocomacaque* clubs. It is remarkable how much clubbing a negro can stand. A Haitian will get up and hobble off apparently not much the worse for wear after receiving a drubbing which would have killed a white man outright.
>
> Military service in Haiti is compulsory. The pay for the soldiers trickles down through military channels, colonel to major to captain, in a gradually diminishing column, and disappears altogether long before it reaches the common soldier. It is not an uncommon sight to see the soldiers begging and soliciting money in the streets, and when one visits the President's palace the entire body-guard lines up with hands outstretched, begging for coppers.
>
> The Generals of Haiti are worthy of a chapter to themselves. "General" among them is a title conferred for any sort of service to the state or to a political party at the moment in power, and does not necessarily mean that the bearer of this title has had any military experiences whatever. However, as soon as some big black politician receives his title he immediately buys himself a uniform of whatever color and style his fancy may dictate, to which he adds a collection of all sorts and kinds of medals. Thus arrayed, he mounts himself on one of the diminutive ponies of the island and rides around in great pomp and splendor. The General shows to the best advantage in the military reviews which happen often in Port au Prince. Here he gallops around the parade-ground and shouts orders to the soldiers, to his fellow generals, to the band, and to the admiring spectators, burying himself with dust and glory.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Handsomely decorated one-piece band made of ornamental bronze finished in old gold with Greek design in rich ivory on outer edge of reflecting plane. Two sizes—17 in. and 21 in. diameter. The same fixture, with single chain suspension—Type XF. With three chains—Type YF.

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Ⓓ The Patented All-Porcelain Lamp Socket provides against short circuit or ground. Special pocketed terminals permit direct connection to circuit wires, thus lowering installation costs.

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Ⓕ The Hole in the bottom of the bowl, while seemingly unimportant, has a highly valuable function to perform. A current of air drawn up through the hole cools the lamp, thereby increasing its life to the maximum, and carries with it a considerable portion of the dust which would otherwise settle in the bowl. This feature added to the general ventilation, and the reflector broadly covering the glass bowl, results in a lower drop in efficiency than other lighting fixtures.

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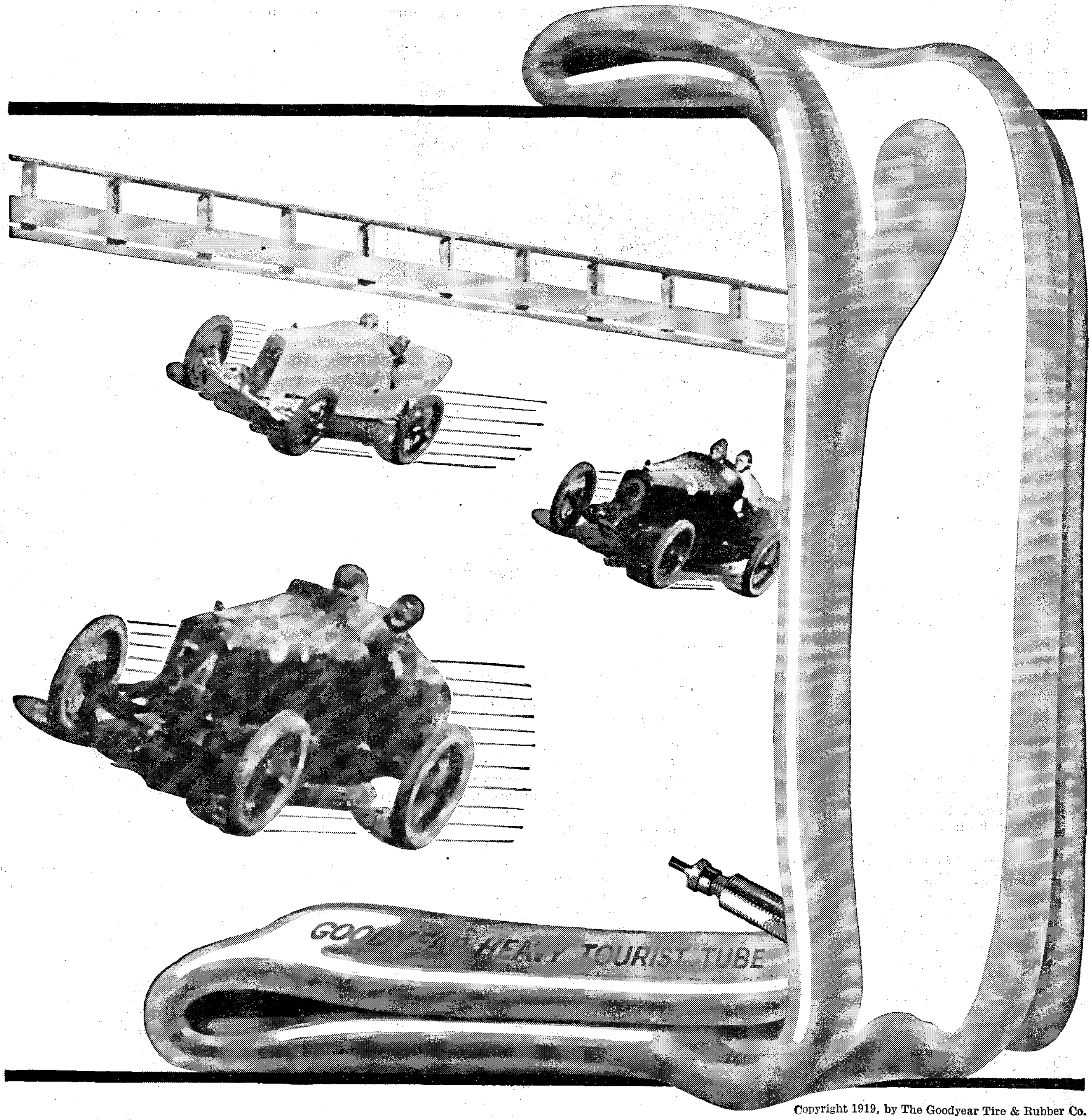

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Think What the *Tube* Has to Do

ALMOST everyone knows, now, that Goodyear Cords are the first choice of the race driver.

For all important track records, from one mile to six hundred miles, have been established by cars shod with Goodyear Tires.

But we wonder how many people realize that this fact is one of the most emphatic endorsements possible for Goodyear Tubes?

No tire, not even a Goodyear Cord, could stand the terrific punishment inflicted by scorching speed unless the tube which it enclosed was irreproachably made.

Goodyear Heavy Tourist Tubes are made of purest rubber—grey gum strips *built up layer-upon-layer* many plies thick, then welded inseparably together into an integral mass.

They are of even heavier construction than usually used in racing tires.

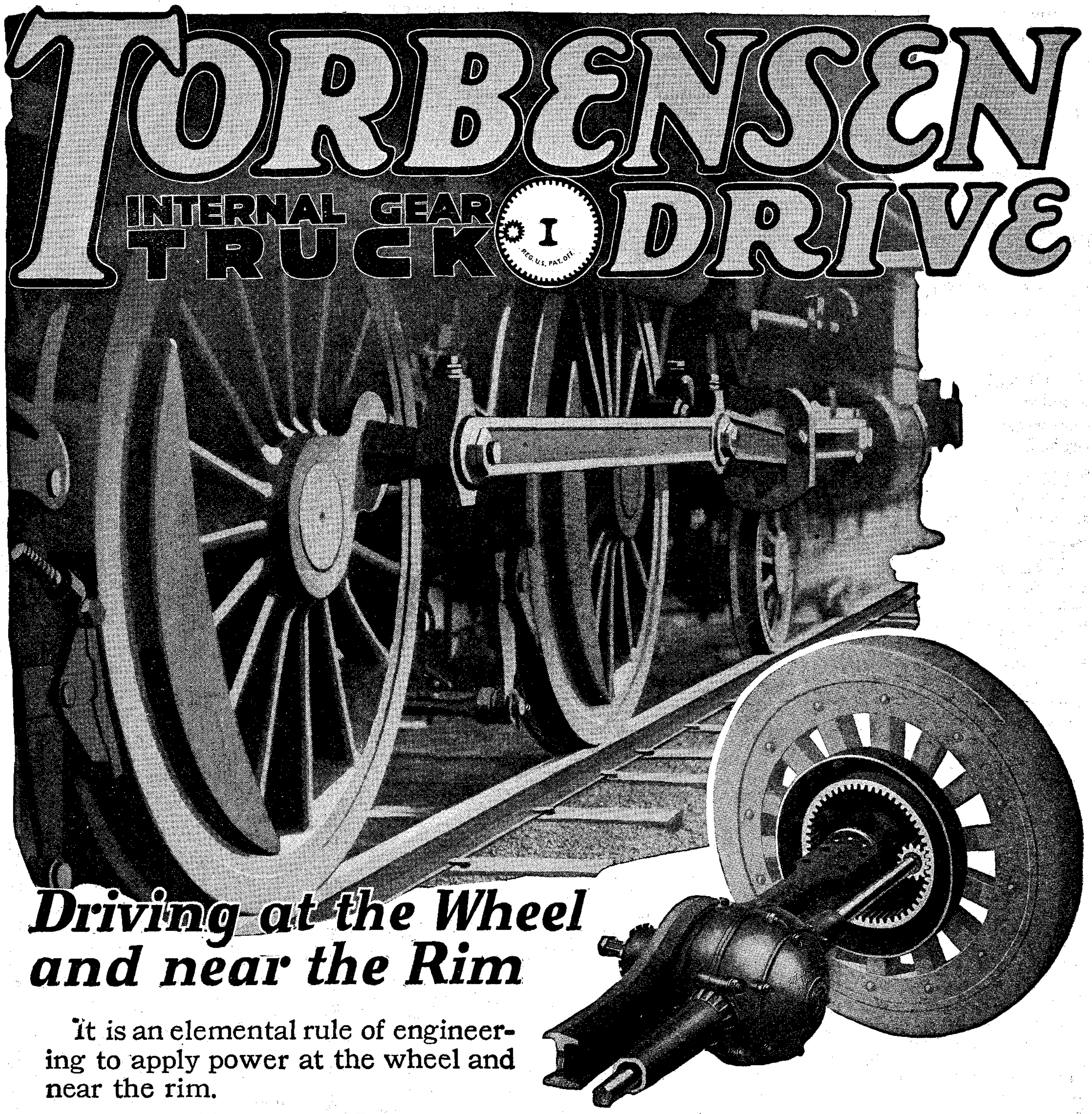
Because of their longer life and their unfailing retention of air, they undeniably do give much protection to casings.

This being true, isn't it essential that *your* tires have the benefit of the finest tubes you can buy?

More Goodyear Tubes are used than any other kind.

GOODYEAR

AKRON



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Driving at the Wheel and near the Rim

It is an elemental rule of engineering to apply power at the wheel and near the rim.

Because Torbensen Drive obeys this rule, it delivers great power to rear wheels—a tugging power which is best demonstrated in hard going and on hills with heavy loads.

Engine power is utilized to the fullest extent with resultant saving of gas and oil.

That Torbensen efficiency is generally recognized is proved by the fact that more Torbensens are in service than any other type of truck rear axle.

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Prevents stalling or skidding provided either rear wheel has traction

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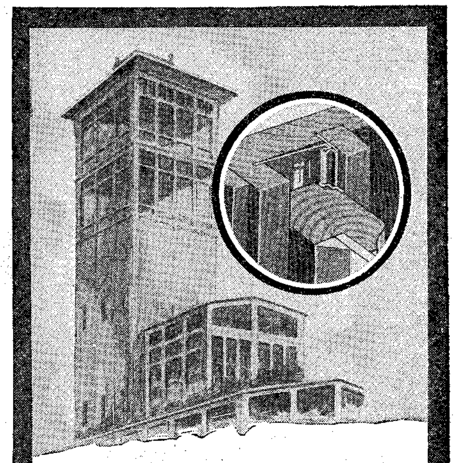
UTRECHT, CITY OF ASSOCIATIONS, WHERE THE EX-KAISER HAS BOUGHT A HOUSE

THE former German Emperor, says a dispatch from Utrecht, Holland, has purchased a house near that historic town, where, in the future, he expects to make his home. The place is but five miles from Amerongen, where the ex-Kaiser has made his home with a Dutch nobleman since he took refuge in that region. The house itself was purchased from the Baroness de Beaufort and is, no doubt, surmises the Nashville *Banner*, "an attractive country estate, but possibly a humble dwelling for one accustomed to the royal palace at Berlin, to Potsdam and its environment." However, the chief feature of interest about this new home of the man who a few years ago dreamed of ruling the proposed great Empire of *Mitteleuropa*, we are told, is the proximity of the house the ex-Kaiser has purchased to Utrecht. As we read:

> It was in the famous peace concluded there in 1713 that the ex-Emperor's ancestor, the elector Frederick of Brandenburg, received acknowledgment from the leading European Powers of his title of King of Prussia that he had assumed twelve years before that time. It was by the peace of Utrecht that the Hohenzollerns were first really established in royal rank. Their career was one of marked progress after that time. It is quite a coincidence that William II., who all the conditions now indicate is the last of the line, should in his retirement seek this home near Utrecht.
>
> Utrecht is a characteristic Dutch city with a population exceeding 120,000, situated twenty-two miles southeast of Amsterdam where the old Rhine separates from the canalized Vecht, and has the accustomed Dutch feature of canals crossing the city. The Dutch pronounce it Utreckt. It has two medieval cathedrals of great interest and a famous university.
>
> The peace of Utrecht, which was the foundation of a number of international treaties later concluded, put an end to the long war of the Spanish succession, in which the greater part of Europe was involved. It was one of the periodic settlements of European affairs following the great wars that had convulsed the Continent, occupying a midway position between the peace of Westphalia, that settled the Thirty Years' War, and the Congress of Vienna in 1815, that made adjustments after the Napoleonic wars. It is worthy of note that the Peace Treaty concluded at Versailles, over which the United States Senate is still haggling, was concluded one hundred and four years after the Congress of Vienna and that the Congress of Vienna was one hundred and two years after that of Utrecht. The peace of Utrecht was seventy-five years after that of Westphalia.
>
> Senator Henry Cabot Lodge made reference to the peace of Utrecht in his recent speech respecting the pending Peace Treaty, in which he showed that a strong sentiment existed at that time in favor of some concert of great nations to prevent future wars. The Senator seemed rather illogically to consider that the failure then to consummate a peace league was a reason for not attempting it now.
>
> The peace of Utrecht practically brought the royal house of Prussia, that became the imperial house of Germany, into being. Also by its decree the Duke of Savoy became a king, and thus the royal house now ruling in Italy had its origin. By these acts the beginning was made by which Germany and Italy each, about 150 years later, became united countries, and the unification of Germany led to the war just ended.
>
> It is also worthy of note that in the wars preceding this peace some of the German states, notably Cologne, equivalent to what is now the Rhine province, and Bavaria, fought with France against Prussia that was allied with England.

Another notable thing about the peace of Utrecht is that Great Britain gained more than any other nation signatory to the treaty and still holds practically all that was important of what she got, while the other provisions of the treaty, in the greater part, have long ago been obliterated. According to *The Banner:*

> Tho the Duke of Savoy was made a king, the House of Savoy to-day rules all of Italy except Savoy; it belongs to France. England got from Spain Gibraltar and Minorca, and from France Arcadia (Nova Scotia), Newfoundland, and the Hudson Bay territory, and from both France and Spain valuable trading privileges in Africa and Spanish America.
>
> Great Britain manifested then, as she has afterward, a shrewd insight into the future development of the world and the points of vantage in building her empire.
>
> The cession of Arcadia to France led to the removal of the French population there to Louisiana, on which Longfellow founded the poem "Evangeline," and created an element of population in the United States of to-day in the "Cajuns" on the Gulf coast.
>
> The war all came of the accession of Philip V. to the throne of Spain. He was a Bourbon, the same family that in the person of Louis XIV. ruled in France, and it was feared that a possible unification of France and Spain might destroy "the balance of power." That at least was the ostensible cause. It all really came of the fact that France, under Louis XIV., had become a strong Power with a notable tendency to imperial aggrandizement.
>
> In the treaty of Utrecht provisions were made to restrain the future ambitions of France, all of which Napoleon, less than a hundred years later, ruthlessly brushed aside.
>
> Philip V. was permitted to reign as King of Spain with a rigid provision that the thrones of the two countries should never become united in one person.
>
> William of Hohenzollern, in this home he has purchased near Utrecht, may have time to reflect that in that city 206 years ago England, with her Continental allies of lesser strength, virtually established the Kingdom of Prussia and gave his ancestor right to call himself king by forcing France to acknowledge him; that England at Waterloo aided in the restoration of Prussia, that France and Napoleon had practically destroyed, and that now, bereft of the titles of King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany, his ancestor attained, and an exile from his native land, England and France may not permit him even to remain in peace in Holland. He is himself half English, but he made the mistake of antagonizing that country and arousing its fears and jealousies. He made the mistake, in fact, of supposing that the time had come for the Hohenzollerns, who comparatively a short time ago had been only electors of Brandenburg, to rule the earth.



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They are two piece, tubular strips—an exclusive Monarch design — one strip acting as a curved track for the other—with play enough between the two to permit easy and noiseless operation of the window—and because of their interlocking construction, acting as a perfect and permanent seal. Look up "Monarch" in the phone book, or write us for name of our nearest representative. A prompt investigation will pay you in coal and comfort.

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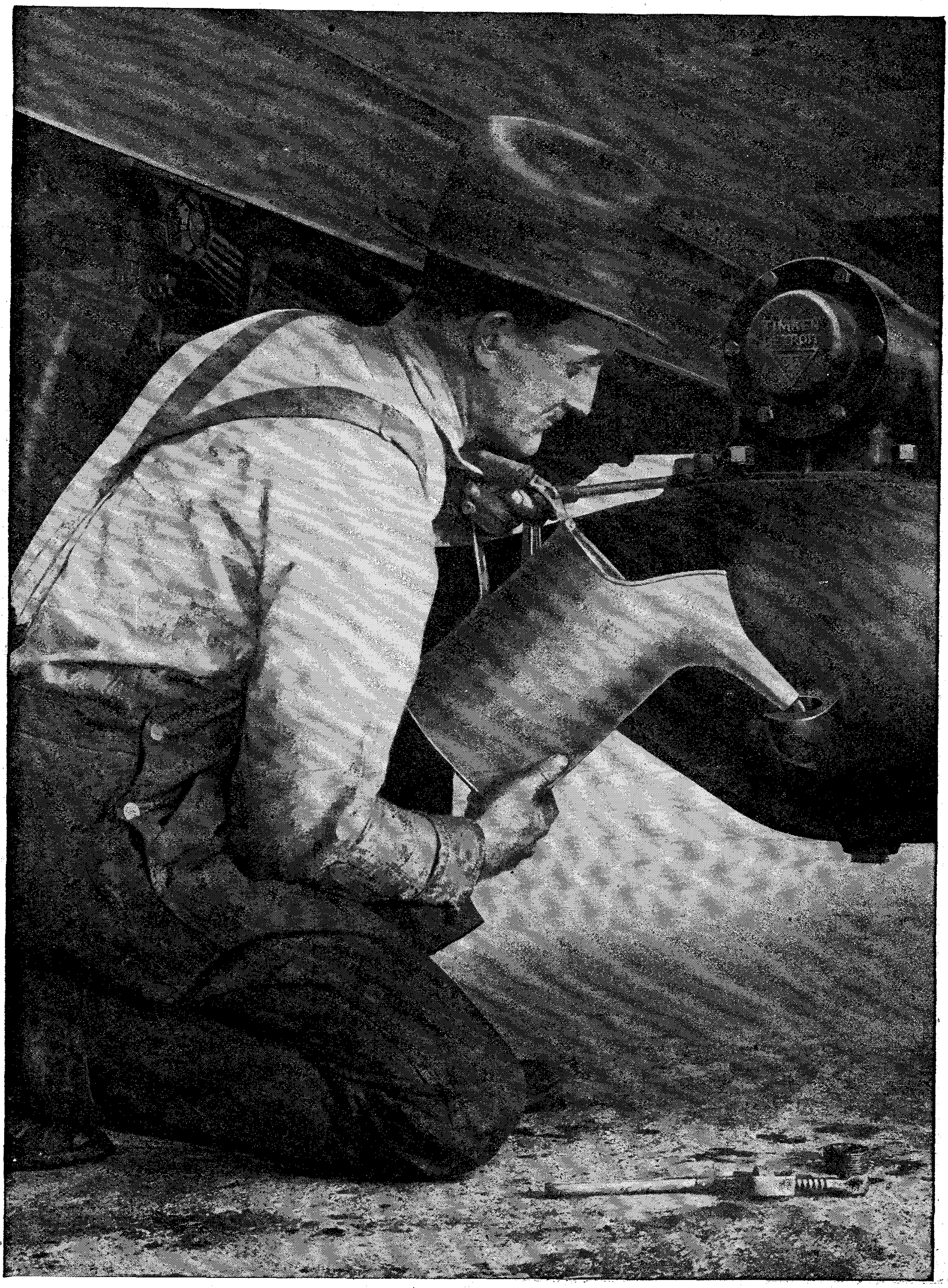
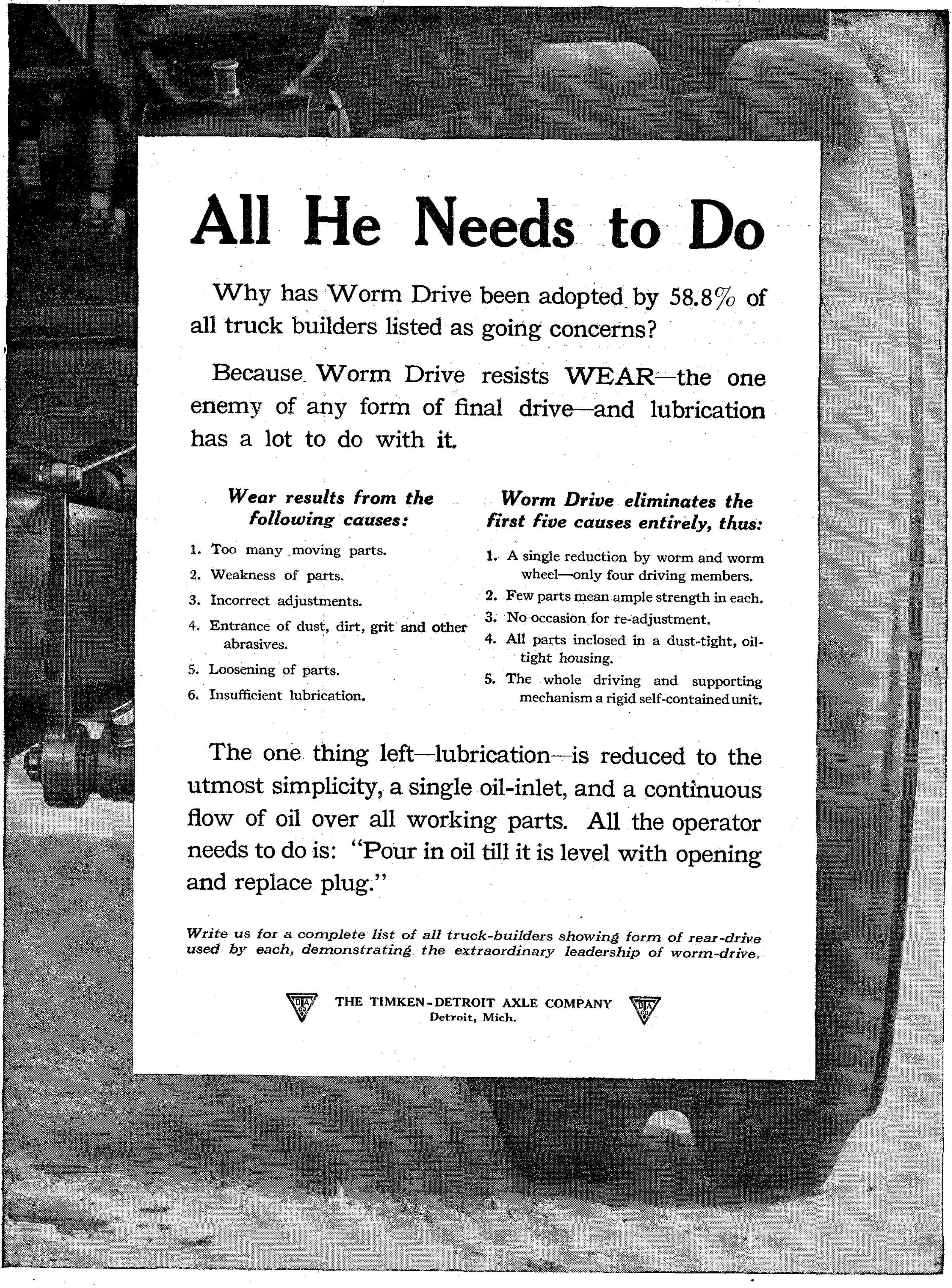


DETROIT



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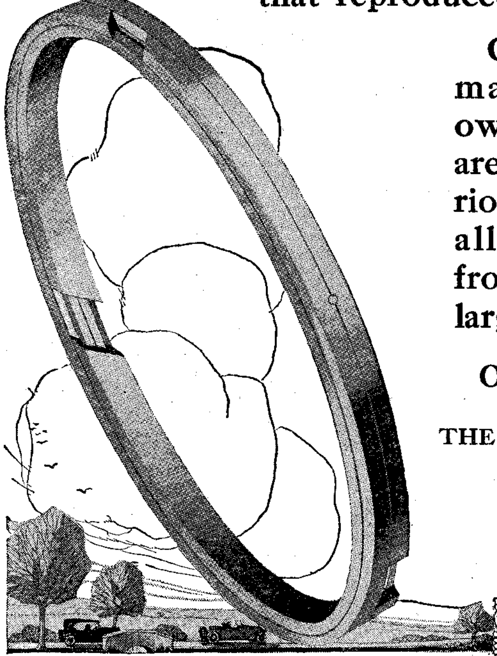
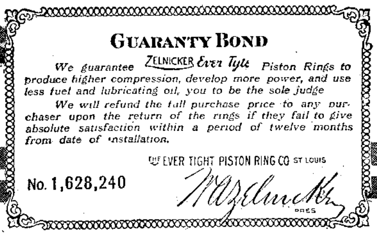


Read
The Guaranty Bond



GUARANTY BOND

We guarantee ZELNICKER Ever Tyte Piston Rings to produce higher compression, develop more power, and use less fuel and lubricating oil, you to be the sole judge

We will refund the full purchase price to any purchaser upon the return of the rings if they fail to give absolute satisfaction within a period of twelve months from date of installation.

THE EVER TIGHT PISTON RING CO ST LOUIS

No. 1,628,240

PRES

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Knockers.—"We have an old family knocker on our front door."

"We have one inside."—*Baltimore American.*

Missing No Chances.—POLICEMAN—(to prisoner leaving dock, who has just been sentenced to six months)—"Excuse me, but do you want to let your house?"—*London Opinion.*

The Memory Lingers.—Two young ex-service men in Eldorado are packing their duds in feverish haste to get off to college before dad's order of government bacon arrives.—*Kansas City Star.*

Those Girls.—MAYME—"I have so many callers pestering the life out of me I hardly know what to do with them all."

GRAYCE—"Why, how long have you been a telephone-operator?"—*Baltimore American.*

Disappearing Type.—"Do you believe a gun could be made to shoot around a corner?"

"No, but the sight of a creditor often has that effect upon a man."—*Boston Transcript.*

Laureate Selected.—"Who'll be the poet to celebrate in deathless verse the League of Nations?" asks an exchange. Why not adopt Tennyson's "Half a league, half a league, half a league onward"?—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Wonderful Gift.—"Is our friend a great orator?"

"A great orator?" repeated Senator Sorghum. "Why he can convince you of something without taking the trouble to understand it himself!"—*Washington Star.*

Making Time.—"What was he pinched for?"

"His father let him use the auto for an hour."

"Well?"

"He tried to ride an hour in fifteen minutes."—*Houston Post.*

Scratch as Cats Can.—Two cats were about to have a duel.

"Let us have an understanding before we begin," said one.

"About what?" asked the other.

"Is it to be a duel to the death, or shall we make it the best three lives out of five?"—*Boys' Life.*

Sad Thought.—"I'm in doubt about the wisdom of arresting the food-profiteers."

"Why? I should think you'd want them punished."

"It may be all right to punish them, but as a consumer I'm afraid they'll raise prices again to get money to pay their fines."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Difficult.—A certain judge, after passing sentence, always gave advice to prisoners. Having before him a man found guilty of stealing, he started thus:

"If you want to succeed in this world you must keep straight. Now, do you understand?"

"Well, not quite," said the prisoner; "but if your lordship will tell me how a man is to keep straight when he is trying to make both ends meet, I might."—*London Tit-Bits.*

What Did He Say?—OBSERVANT YOUNGSTER—"Oh, look at that funny man, mother! He's sitting on the pavement talkin' to a banana-skin!"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Time's Changes.—Ex-King "Tino" is anxious for it to be understood that he has no German sympathies. We have no difficulty in believing him—now.—*The Passing Show.*

Same Effect.—"There go two intoxicated men. Where do you suppose they got liquor to make them so violent?"

"It isn't liquor; they're arguing about the League of Nations."—*Chicago News.*

Same Feeling.—"Have you ever taken a tail-spin in an airplane?"

"No, but I've been called upon unexpectedly to make a speech, and I guess the sensation is about the same."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Progress.—"At any rate, the war did away with the Teutonic names in the comic supplements."

"That's a start in the right direction. The next war may succeed in eliminating the supplements."—*Life.*

Stratagem.—"Some portions of your last speech were a trifle ungrammatical."

"Made 'em that way on purpose," replied Senator Sorghum. "There is no possible advantage in being mistaken for an uncompromising highbrow."—*Washington Star.*

A New Code.—FIRST BARBER—"That was a bad cut you gave that old man while shaving him."

SECOND BARBER—"Oh, there's a reason for it. I'm courting his maid, and that cut will let her know that I can meet her this evening."—*Dallas News.*

Tony.—"Would you like me to insert a half-tone picture of yourself?" asked the interviewer.

"Certainly not," replied Mrs. Newrich. "I don't wish it to look as if the question of expense was considered in the slightest. Let it be a whole tone or nothing."—*Boston Transcript.*

Where Friendship Ends.—"It is wrong to envy any man his prosperity."

"Of course, it is," replied Cactus Joe. "But when Tarantula Tim holds three ace fulls in succession, we're entitled to indulge in a certain amount of inquisitiveness about the deck and the deal."—*Washington Star.*

All He Asked.—They were standing outside the front door having a final chat after his evening call.

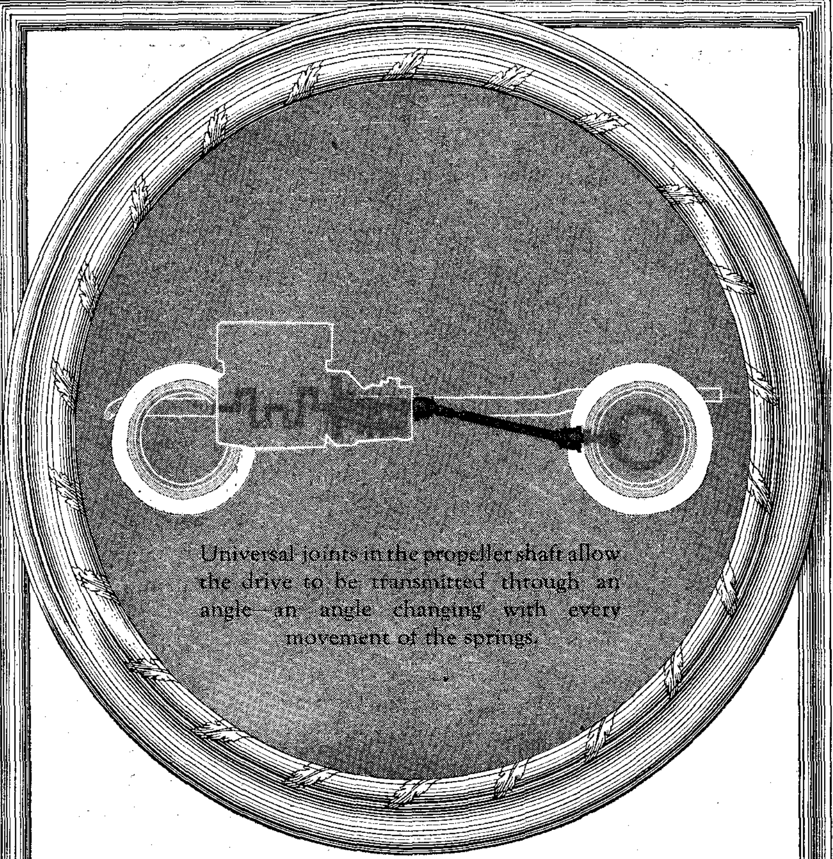
He was leaning against the door-post, talking in low, dulcet tones. She was listening and gazing up rapturously into his eyes.

Suddenly she turned round. The door had opened; and there, just inside, stood her father clad in a dressing-gown.

"My dear father," she asked, "what is the matter?"

Her dear father ignored her question.

"John," he said, addressing the young man, "you know I've never complained about your staying late, and I'm not going to complain now; but, for goodness' sake, stop leaning against the bell-push. Other people want some sleep, even if you don't."—*London Tit-Bits.*



Universal joints in the propeller shaft allow the drive to be transmitted through an angle—an angle changing with every movement of the springs.

Spicer

UNIVERSAL JOINTS AND PROPELLER SHAFTS

THE Universal Joints, like your wrist joint, allow motion in all directions. They enable the propeller shaft to transmit the power to the rear axle through an angle.

Since 1904 SPICER PROPELLER SHAFTS fitted with SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS have been serving quietly, efficiently, enduringly—outlasting the finest cars. Today they are used by over one hundred of the best-known makes of automobiles and trucks.

GENUINE SPICER UNIVERSAL JOINTS bear the SPICER name on the flange.

SPICER MFG. CORPORATION
SOUTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

THE CHASSIS: Number Seven of a series of Spicer advertisements

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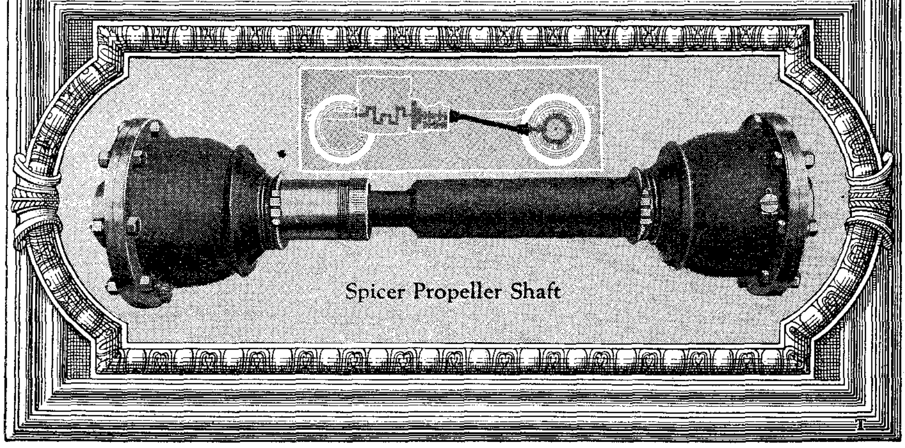


Spicer Propeller Shaft

How to Soften Your Beard

Yet Avoid Slow, Harsh Ways

The Facts About Shavaid

To men who find shaving exasperating, we offer here a new freedom. A better, quicker, simpler way which, once tried, you will never abandon. And we back our statements with a Free Trial Tube, so that you may be completely convinced. The coupon brings it.

THIS is to urge you to try—for your own sake—a new shaving method. A way which has already won the friendship of thousands of men the country over.

Your trial of Shavaid, we promise, will be a revelation. For most men have come to the conclusion that shaving would always be a task.

Read here what Shavaid does; then—if these things appeal to you—let actual proof decide whether you can be content with the old tedious way.

Saves Time and Trouble

Merely apply a thin coat of cooling Shavaid to the dry face. Then the lather which needs no rubbing in. Then shave with real comfort.

No need to copy the barber's preparations. He uses hot water, hot towels. He rubs the lather in. Yet, when he is through, there is irritation. So he applies lotions.

Harsh, harmful ways of treating the face should be avoided. They age the skin. Wrinkles come too early. The skin becomes leathery.

The Shavaid way is the comfort way. It is scientific, the result of countless experiments and tests.

More Than a Time Saver

Shavaid, of course, appeals chiefly because it saves time. But it does more than that—it saves the skin. While softening the beard instantly, it also forms a protecting layer over the cuticle. The skin remains firm and smooth.

The razor glides over without pulling, without scraping the skin. Abrasions are not so frequent.

The closest shave causes no discomfort.

When you use Shavaid, you can discard the after-lotions, for the sources of mistreatment are gone.

Try This Luxury Shaving Method

The coupon below brings you a Free Trial Tube. Send for it now. Then see if you want to adopt Shavaid.

We are sure it will delight you, amaze you, and that you will never shave again without it.

And you will tell your friends of this better way.

Shavaid, only recently introduced nationally, brought orders from dealers everywhere. Get it at your nearest druggist for 50c a tube.

Shavaid

Softens the beard instantly
—apply to dry face before the lather.

Saves time and trouble
—no hot water, no "rubbing in" of the lather.

Protects the face
—skin remains firm and smooth.

Removes the razor "pull"
—harsh ways age the skin prematurely.

Replaces after-lotions
—Shavaid is a cooling, soothing balm.

B&B

Shavaid

At Druggists—50c a Tube

BAUER & BLACK, Chicago, New York, Toronto

Makers of Sterile Surgical Dressings and Allied Products

Free Trial Tube

BAUER & BLACK, Chicago, Ill.

Mail free trial tube of Shavaid to

Name..........

Street Address..........

City.......... *State*..........

(2101)

CURRENT EVENTS

PEACE PRELIMINARIES

September 18.—The Peace Treaty which will be handed the Bulgarian delegation in Paris is made public by the State Department at Washington. It requires, among other things, that Bulgaria pay $450,000,000 in gold as reparation for damages; reduce her army to 20,000 men; surrender her warships and submarines; recognize the independence of Jugo-Slavia; and cede western Thrace to the Allies for future disposition.

September 22.—In response to a request by the Supreme Council some time ago, Germany agrees to annul Article 61 of her Constitution, providing for Austrian representation in the German Reichstag, and a declaration to that effect will be signed at Versailles, says a Paris report.

September 23.—Premier Paderewski of Poland appears before the Supreme Council in Paris and demands that Galicia be assigned to Poland. The principal Powers propose that the assignment of this territory be temporary, and that the fate of Galicia be decided by a plebiscite.

CENTRAL POWERS

September 17.—A report from Budapest says the Roumanian Army has begun to withdraw from that city, and it is believed the retirement will be completed within a fortnight.

September 18.—According to a report received in Amsterdam, the Communists of Westphalia, the Prussian province lying between Hanover and the Rhine region, are planning a revolution under the leadership of the Russian Bolsheviki. Red companies are now arming themselves secretly, it is said.

September 23.—Advices reaching Geneva from Munich state that a general strike in all industries in Germany, the dissolution of the German Army, and the overthrow of the democratic German Government in favor of a Communist régime during the coming winter, were decided upon at a conference held recently by Russian and German revolutionists. Headquarters of the movement are to be established at Leipzic, it is said.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA

September 18.—A London report says that the Polish forces in Russia have driven the Bolsheviki to the northern bank of the Dvina River. On the Ukrainian front the Bolsheviki have forced General Petliura out of Dadomysl.

September 19.—A *Soviet* Government proclamation published at Petrograd, according to Helsingfors advices, declares a state of siege in Moscow, in consequence of the operations of Cossack troops south of that city.

September 20.—According to reports received in Copenhagen from Petrograd, the *Soviet* of that city has empowered the people's commissary to begin peace negotiations with the Allies on the basis of conditions fixt by the Allied Powers. Peace is wished at any price by the Petrograd *Soviet*, the reports declare.

September 21.—The Polish Bureau in Bern announces that the Polish Army has achieved a complete victory over the Bolsheviki after a ten-day battle on the Dvina River.

September 23.—According to advices reaching London, the Russian *Soviet* Government makes a peace offer to Ukraine, on the basis of recognition of the independence of Ukraine if that nation will maintain neutrality in the *Soviet* struggle against Admiral Kolchak and General Denikine.

JORDAN

Policy

HE who would serve his fellow men best, must not only bring within the reach of many the opportunity to enjoy the knowledge of the classical and the ability to detect the coarse, but to possess that which represents the highest development of honest labor as a whole.

The Jordan policy is to build a chassis of finished mechanical excellence from the finest units produced by the leading parts specialists of the world and to provide for that chassis a series of custom style bodies distinguished by line and contour, color and comfort, permanency and good taste.

In short, it is the Jordan idea to provide for those who have learned the true economy that lies in quality, and for those whose good taste forbids extravagance, a motor car which will command respect because of its essential goodness and permanent value.

The price of a thing is the amount that we exchange for it, not in money, but in personal happiness, comfort and mental satisfaction. The cheapest motor car, therefore, is not that which sells for the least, nor is it that which sells for the most.

It is that which best satisfies our sense of color, gratifies our feelings, does not offend our hearing, possesses an atmosphere that is individual, appeases our good taste, and possesses that rare sixth sense—balance.

The Jordan ideal is to provide a means of self-expression to those who through the possession of inherent good taste and experience have learned how to enjoy the better things of life.

True, there are many who, possessing the appreciation of such a product, cannot afford its possession.

Yet in this great new world of democracy and opportunity it is a great satisfaction to know that many who aspire to its possession will attain their goal.

Edward S Jordan

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *CLEVELAND, OHIO*

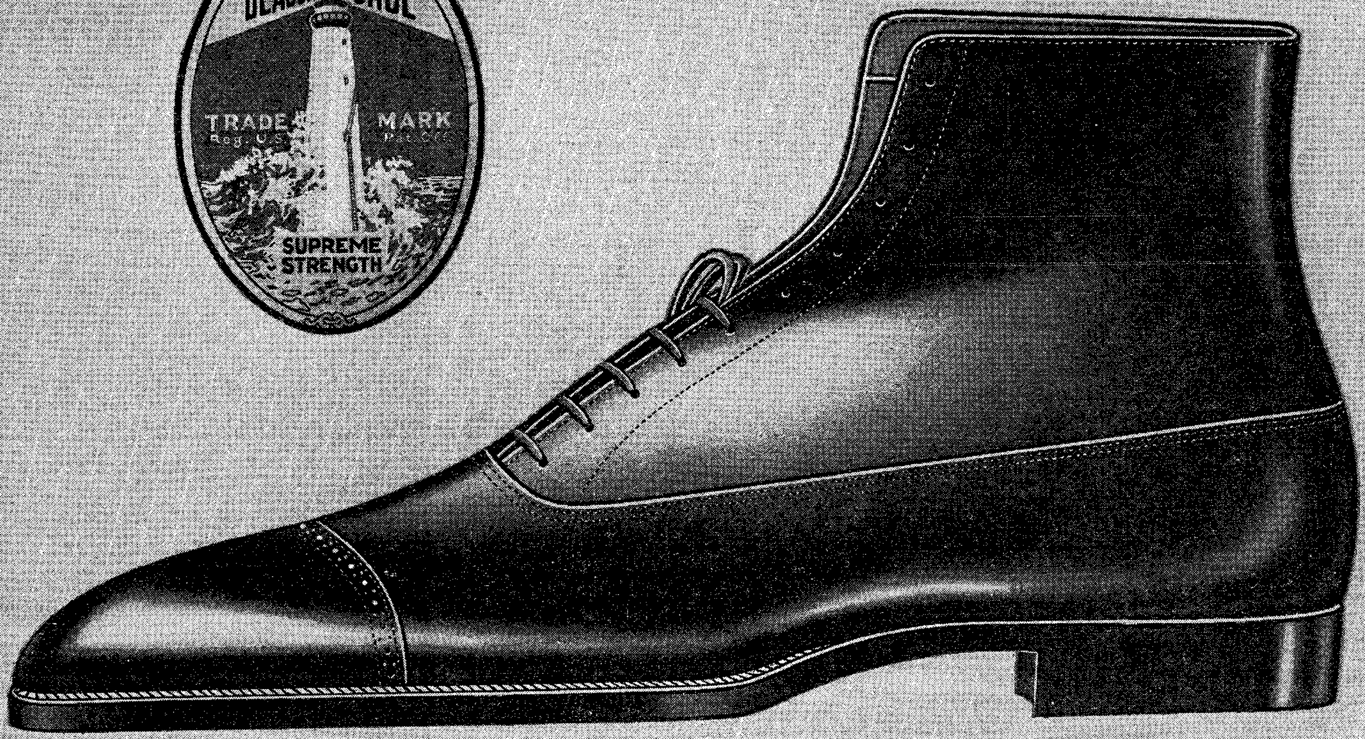
BEACON

THERE ARE NO BETTER

SHOES

FOR FIT FOR STYLE FOR WEAR

BEACON SHOE
TRADE MARK Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
SUPREME STRENGTH



F. M. Hoyt Shoe Company, Makers, Manchester, New Hampshire

FOREIGN

September 18.—According to advices from London the Attorney-General of England has completed the case for the prosecution of the former German Emperor. The place for the trial has not yet been settled.

September 19.—The United States State Department repudiates the recent decree of the Mexican authorities requiring Americans entering Mexico to sign affidavits waiving the responsibility of the Mexican Government, and American citizens entering the Tampico district of Mexico are assured that they will be afforded the same protection that any national in this country has while in a foreign nation.

According to a German government wireless report received in London, Allied war-ships have left the harbor of Fiume and have leveled their guns on the town.

September 21.—Gabriele d'Annunzio, holding the city of Fiume with 20,000 men, according to a dispatch from Fiume, refuses to surrender, and is given forty-eight hours in which to evacuate the city. It is reported from London that a party of American marines has landed near Fiume.

An official wireless dispatch from Berlin to London says that the Belgian Ambassador at The Hague has been withdrawn and that the Dutch Ambassador at Brussels has also been recalled. The rupture is said to have been caused over the demand for a revision of the Scheldt River treaty.

September 22.—The Italian Government appeals to the Allied Powers to send an Allied force, exclusive of Italians, to drive d'Annunzio out of Fiume, according to a report considered reliable received in London.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium board the transport *George Washington* for the United States.

September 23.—Advices from Rome state that Tommaso Tittoni, Italian Foreign Minister, resigns because of the Fiume incident. He is reported not to have been in entire agreement with Premier Nitti over the stand to be taken regarding the action of d'Annunzio.

DOMESTIC

September 17.—At the recent conference of the National Board of Farm Organizations in Washington, a resolution was adopted whereby the farmers of the nation pledge themselves to "stand like a stone wall against the radical minority that are advocating Bolshevism, anarchy, and ultra-Socialism."

The parade of the First Division, headed by Gen. John J. Pershing, takes place on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, amid the applause of 250,000 spectators.

September 18.—General Pershing, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, with the members of both Houses of Congress assembled, receives formal thanks on behalf of the nation for the services he and his officers and men rendered in France.

Reports to the Department of Justice from twelve States indicate that there has been a decline of from ten to fifteen per cent. in food prices since the time the Fair Price Food Committee began their work.

Roland Rohlfs, in a Curtiss *Wasp* triplane, equipped with a 400 horse-power motor, breaks all altitude records by ascending to a height of 34,610 feet, from Roosevelt field at Mineola, New York.

Steel strike leaders at Pittsburg vote to reject the proposal that they postpone their strike, and pass a motion to affirm the original action of the twenty-four international unions fixing September 22 as the day for beginning the strike.

September 19.—According to the monthly reports of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, retail prices of food increased one per cent. in August over July and reached the highest point in the nation's history.

Many steel-workers have already begun to leave the mills in anticipation of the strike which has been called for September 22.

Seamen employed by ore-carrying lake vessels vote to walk out in sympathy with the steel strike.

September 20.—The convention of the United Mine-Workers of America at Cleveland develops its plan for the nationalization of coal-mines, which includes purchase by the Federal Government of all private mines and also operation by the Government, with miner representation upon the bodies administering the industry and fixing the wages of employment.

Elaborate preparations for the handling of the impending steel strike are disclosed by the steel companies and the public authorities. The preparations, it is said, look to the enforcement of law and the maintenance of order to a degree that will mean the repression of violence with a vigor and promptness unusual in America during the early stages of most industrial convulsions.

The Anti-Saloon League of America gives out the details of a plan to raise $50,000,000 in this country in the interest of the enforcement of the dry amendment.

The "Committee of Forty-eight" announces the calling of a conference in St. Louis, December 9, to discuss plans for the formation of a new political party with the farm and labor organizations of the country as a basis.

September 21.—Preliminary to the steel strike, staged for midnight, crowds of potential strikers holding forbidden meetings in the Pittsburg district are broken up by troopers of the Pennsylvania constabulary, sixteen men being arrested at Clairton. Bricks and stones were thrown at the troopers at this place and about twenty shots were fired at them from the crowd.

Theodore P. Shonts, president of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York, and well known in railway circles throughout the country, dies at his home in that city.

September 22.—Workers in all the steel-making centers from Colorado to Pennsylvania walk out in a strike. From 150,000 to 200,000 men are estimated to have abandoned their jobs out of a total of 500,000 or 600,000 engaged in this industry.

September 23.—In the first test in the Peace Treaty fight the Senate by a vote of 43 to 40 decides that its program shall be directed by Senator Lodge, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and leader of the reservationists.

The Senate decides on an inquiry to fix the blame for the steel strike, and to that end summons E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, and John J. Fitzpatrick, head of the steel workers' organization, to appear in Washington before a Senate committee authorized to investigate.

Serious rioting takes place at Farrell, Pennsylvania, in connection with the steel strike, resulting in the killing of one man and the wounding of several other persons.

The United Mine-Workers of America, in convention at Cleveland, Ohio, pass a resolution demanding a sixty per cent. increase in all mine-wages, a limit of six hours upon the day's labor underground, a five-day week, and important improvements in the conditions of labor. It is reported that if a satisfactory new agreement can not be reached with the mine-operators by November 1 a general strike of all bituminous coal-miners in the United States will automatically ensue on that date.

Which Kind of A Pipe-Smoker Are You?

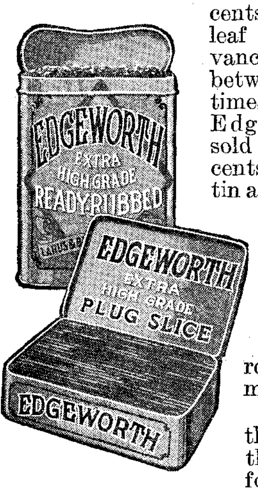
There's the man who doesn't care what kind of tobacco he smokes in his pipe just so it holds fire and makes rings.

And there's the man, minded to have all there is to smoking, who will fill his pipe only with tobacco of real quality and flavor.

One takes what is to be had easily, cheaply; the other knows what he wants, and gets it.

The man who insists upon having quality and flavor in his pipe-tobacco has to pay somewhat more for it nowadays than before the War. That's true of Edgeworth and of good tobacco in all forms.

The pipe-smoker determined to have a real smoke knows why he has to pay more for it. He knows that the Internal Revenue Law has increased the tax from 8 to 18 cents per pound; that leaf tobacco has advanced until it costs between two and three times what it did when Edgeworth could be sold at a profit for ten cents per package; that tin and other necessary packing materials have virtually doubled in cost; and that much higher wages are being paid to labor all along the route from plant to mouth.



He recognizes that he's living in these times, not before-the-War times. He's paying the price of living in enlarged, world-wide conditions, not in conditions prevailing before the good old United States began supplying the whole world with about everything.

He realizes that other things are costing him a lot more than his smoking, and he needs the comfort of a good smoke now and then to hold to his stride.

A good smoke smooths away a lot of small worries and fits a man to tackle things as they are.

Provided it's the tobacco that absolutely suits his taste.

Every man knows what a good smoke is. The old pipe, a brimming bowl of the right tobacco, a few minutes of perfect comfort.

If you haven't yet found just the right tobacco, we wish you would try Edgeworth. Edgeworth may or may not be just the right tobacco for you, but you can learn at our expense.

Merely write upon a postcard your name and address, then that of the dealer usually filling your smoking needs, and we will willingly send you generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

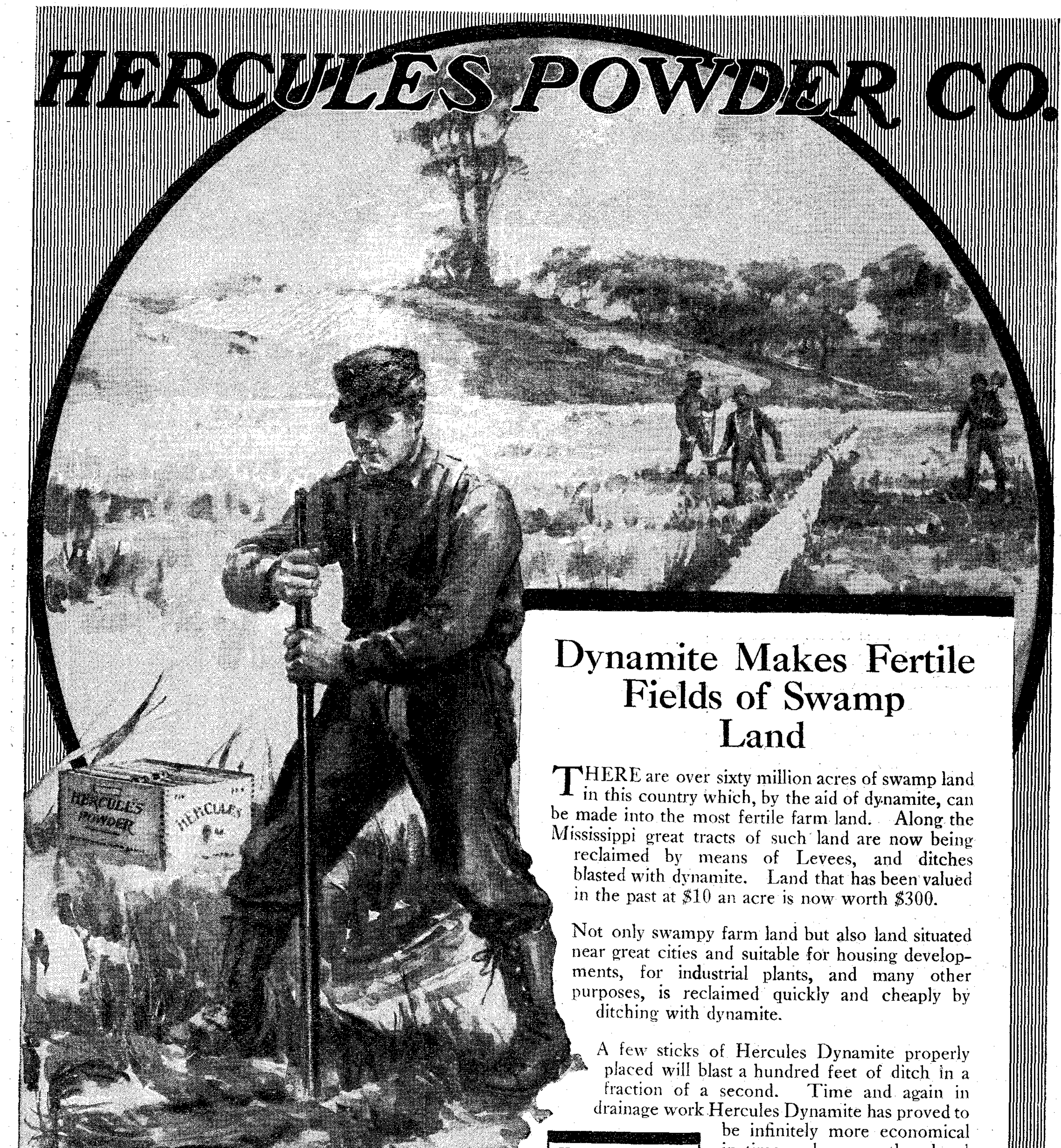
Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes, then cut into very thin slices. One moist, waferish slice rubbed between the hands makes an average pipe load.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed reaches you ready to pour right from can to pipe. It packs well and burns evenly, freely.

For the free samples, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

HERCULES POWDER CO.



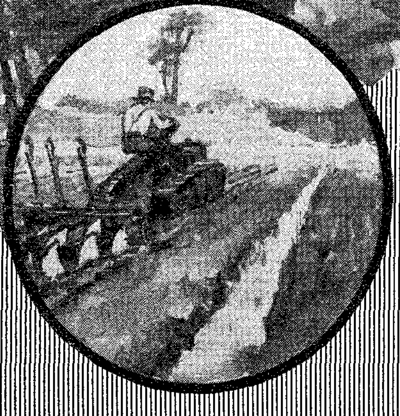
Dynamite Makes Fertile Fields of Swamp Land

THERE are over sixty million acres of swamp land in this country which, by the aid of dynamite, can be made into the most fertile farm land. Along the Mississippi great tracts of such land are now being reclaimed by means of Levees, and ditches blasted with dynamite. Land that has been valued in the past at $10 an acre is now worth $300.

Not only swampy farm land but also land situated near great cities and suitable for housing developments, for industrial plants, and many other purposes, is reclaimed quickly and cheaply by ditching with dynamite.

A few sticks of Hercules Dynamite properly placed will blast a hundred feet of ditch in a fraction of a second. Time and again in drainage work Hercules Dynamite has proved to be infinitely more economical in time and money than hand labor or machinery.

When the contemplated work warrants it, the Hercules Powder Co. is placing at the disposal of any one undertaking drainage operations a member of its staff of service men for demonstration purposes. If you are interested in this subject from any standpoint, write the Agricultural Department of the company at Wilmington, Del.



Hercules Dynamite has proved useful for drainage work to

Farmers
Planters
County Agents
Estate Owners
Farmers' Cooperative Associations
Cranberry Growers
Agricultural Blasters
Drainage Engineers
Dredging Contractors
Drainage Commissions
Mosquito Commissions
Dock and Meadow Commissions
Real Estate Development Companies
Country Clubs
Golf Clubs
Rifle Clubs
Yacht Clubs
Hunting Clubs

HERCULES POWDER CO.

Chicago
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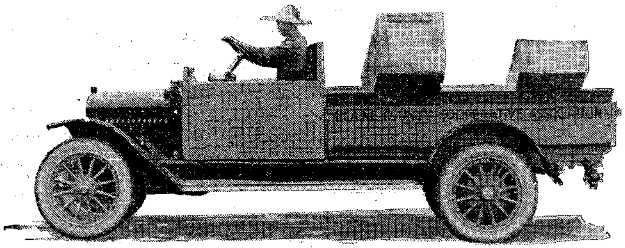
Chattanooga
St. Louis
Denver
Salt Lake City
Pittsburgh, Pa.
New York
Hazleton, Pa.
Joplin
Wilmington, Del.

Building The Right Sized Trucks To Fit Each Transportation Requirement

By George A. Kissel

Experience has proven that a motor truck to be operated economically and efficiently must, above everything else, fit the purpose for which it is to be used. A misfit truck means not only high upkeep, but an investment that will prove a liability, because either too much ability will be expected or too little service will be realized. In the first instance, the overload will produce premature depreciation and big repair expense; in the second instance, you are paying for excess capacity not utilized.



Kissel "General Delivery"

The Results of Buying Adaptable Units

By purchasing truck units of the proper size and capacity for your requirements, the following advantages will result—

1—Lowest cost per ton mile.
2—Low gasoline and oil consumption.
3—Minimum wear on tires.
4—Maximum power at minimum expense.
5—Most efficient operation of all fixed or moving units.
6—Minimized wear and depreciation.
7—Big saving in time and labor.
8—Elimination of breaks or overstrain.
9—Lowest service expense.
10—Small capital invested in parts stock.

The fact that the Kissel Motor Car Company builds five different sized trucks, from the "General Delivery" ¾ to 1 ton to the "Goliath" 5-ton model, insures a truck for every purpose, a size for every business, and is one of the reasons why fleet owners are standardizing their equipment with Kissel Trucks—they can choose a different sized Kissel model for each unit of the fleet to fit different requirements.

THE GLADSTEIN STORES
EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
KISSEL

Kissel "General Utility"

In other words—it is just as necessary **to standardize on the proper size model** as it is to standardize on one make. Therefore fleet owners realize that different sized models of the same make is the height of fleet efficiency and economy.

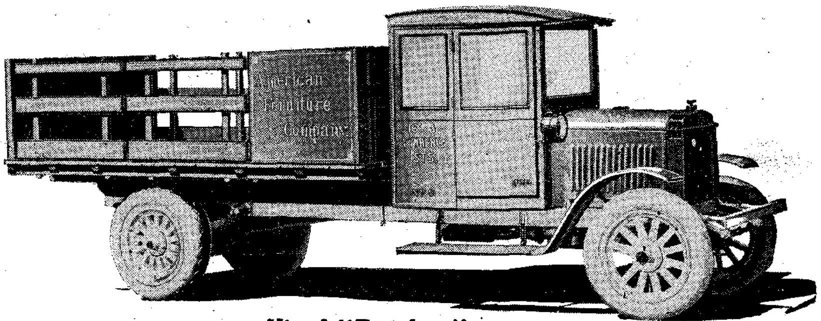
'Way back in 1906 we realized the necessity of building the proper size trucks to fit the purpose for which they were purchased. To do this successfully our designers and engineers studied the different requirements each line of business would demand of the trucks employed.

A Size for Every Purpose

No matter what line of business you are in or the transportation demands and problems you are up against, your nearest Kissel dealer can supply you with the proper size Kissel Truck that will economically and efficiently meet your transportation demands as if that truck was built to your own specifications.

"General Delivery" model, (capacity 2250 lbs. including body)—for **retailers** and **merchants** who want a quick delivery truck for speedy work in city and suburban districts—for **manufacturers** and **wholesalers** who want a light truck as auxiliary to their heavier models—for **farmers** who want a reliable light delivery truck equipped with a good loading space and ability to carry loads at a good rate of speed.

"General Utility" model, (capacity 4000 lbs. including body) designed and built for delivery service of **retail lumber, furniture, hardware, soft drinks, department and similar stores**, and in the delivery of **freight, farm products, dairy** and **milk products**. Adaptable for **passenger** and **depot** busses, **drayage** and **transfer** systems. It has nearly the speed of the lighter model with a capacity and loading space large enough for ordinary purposes.



Kissel "Freighter"

"Freighter" model (capacity 5200 lbs. including body)—the masterpiece of the 2-ton field that comes nearer in performance and ability to the 2-ton U. S. Army "A" truck than any other 2-ton truck on the market. The ideal truck for **transportation** and **express** companies, **rural motor express, roadbuilders, contractors, excavators, municipal work, farmers, manufacturers, wholesalers, coal** and **wood dealers**, etc.

"Heavy Duty" model (capacity 8600 lbs. including body)—for **contractors, road builders, express** and **moving companies** that specialize on heavy haulage work. Its capacity and loading space is particularly suitable for work in connection with hauling of **lumber, stone, brick, machinery, gravel, cement, materials for street, sprinkling, flushing** and **oiling**.

"Goliath" model (capacity 11800 lbs. including body). A brute for **heavy work**, a giant in power and strength when **tons of dead weight** are to be transported and delivered short or long distances over all kinds of roads and up different grades—a truck strong and capable for **any emergency** or **the heaviest load**.

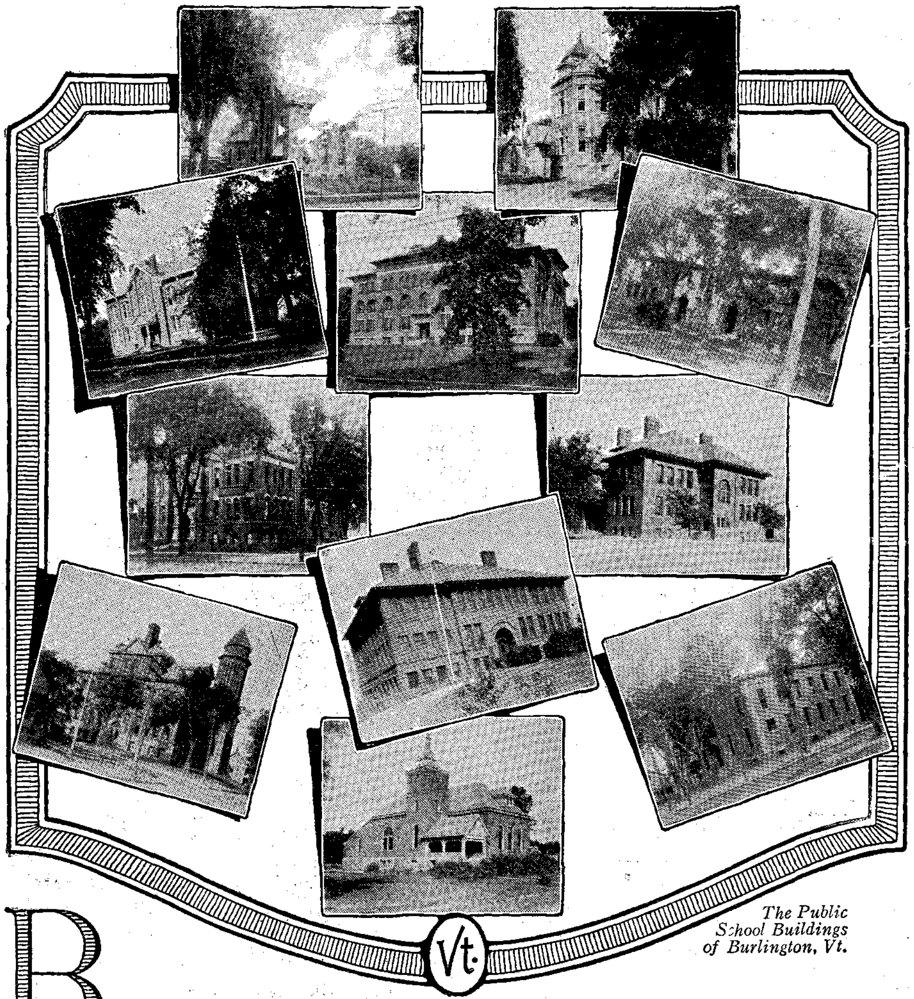
Uninterrupted Transportation This Winter

To carry out motor truck adaptability to the Zenith, insuring Uninterrupted Transportation the year around, the ALL-YEAR Cab for Kissel Trucks was originated, perfected and patented. By adding the winter attachments—side, door and window attachments, the open cab—standard equipment on the four largest Kissel models, is quickly changed to an enclosed cab, warm, dry and comfortable—giving complete protection to drivers in the most severe winter weather—removing the necessity of layups on account of storms—increasing the efficiency of drivers and results for owners.

The nearest Kissel dealer will study your transportation requirements to insure your getting the right sized Kissel Truck, thereby reducing your transportation expenses to the proper ratio of goods hauled and miles covered. Specifications, price, etc., sent on request.
Kissel Motor Car Co., Hartford, Wis. U. S. A.

WASHINGTON COUNTY HIGHWAY DEPT.
KISSEL

Kissel "Heavy Duty"



The Public School Buildings of Burlington, Vt.

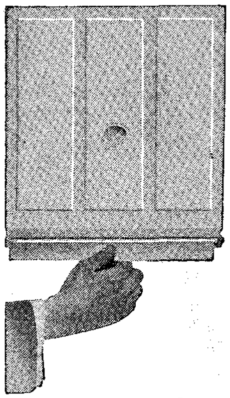
BURLINGTON, VT., is noted for the unusually high character of its Public Schools. They are not only representative of the very best in educational practices, but are models of School Hygiene.

Every school building in Burlington is equipped with

THE Onliwon Service
REGISTERED U. S. PATENT OFFICE PAPER TOWELS & TOILET PAPER

"ONIWON SERVICE" is the Toilet Room equipment that Automatically serves high quality Paper Towels and Toilet Paper—protects your health because the cabinets protect the paper and towels from dust and germs, and gives you individual service—paper and towels that no one else has handled.

And besides, being the most Sanitary and Satisfactory toilet room service, "ONLIWON" SAVES from 15 to 50 per cent. per user per year.

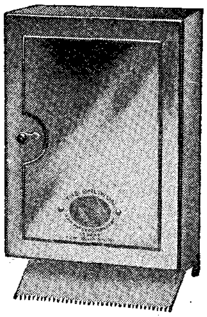


*The hand touches **only one** "Onliwon" towel at a time.*

The Automatic ONLIWON Paper Towel Service provides an individual paper towel, cloth-like in feel and results, a towel that no one has handled. There are no knobs to be turned, no levers or buttons to be pressed by anyone—nothing but the towel itself for wet hands to touch.

The Automatic ONLIWON Toilet Paper Service is known as ONLIWON HYGIENE—the patented method of distribution that keeps the paper under lock and key—serves just two sheets at a time and is never out of order.

ONLIWON SERVICE is the ideal System for Schools, Colleges, Hotels, Hospitals or Business Institutions—just as efficient whether the toilet is used by two or two thousand.



The ONLIWON Toilet Paper Cabinet

FREE OFFER TO BUILDING MANAGERS AND EXECUTIVES: Send for Booklet "ONLIWON and the Dollar Bill." It gives PROOF of the economy of ONLIWON SYSTEM. We will include FREE samples of ONLIWON PAPER TOWELS.

The A. P. W. PAPER CO., Department 12, Albany, N. Y.

ALBANIA

(*Continued from page 40*)

to give precise statistics . . . but one may say, without departing from the truth, that in the regions ceded to the above-mentioned states the Albanian population forms a majority of eighty per cent. over the Greek and Slav elements. In some of these regions—as, for instance, in the districts of Ipek, Jakova, and Prisrend in the north, and in that of Tchameria in the south—the Slav and Greek elements form an insignificant monority."

INVOKING AMERICA'S AID—In addition to the presentation of territorial claims on Greece the Albanian delegation sent a note to Premier Georges Clemenceau, we are advised by *The Adriatic Review*, in which it was proposed that if Albania's claims were not admitted by the Supreme Council a mandate be given to the United States to occupy and administer for one year the territory claimed by the Albanians. Should the Conference accept this proposal, the Albanians are willing that the mandate be extended to northern Epirus, under conditions enabling the population to declare its will without restraint. The note of the Albanian delegation to Premier Clemenceau reads as follows:

"During the hearing the committee on Greek claims gave us on February 27, we received the impression that the members of the committee were proceeding with great carelessness in a matter which we deem to be of the greatest importance and on which depends the liberty or slavery of hundreds of thousands of our brethren.

"We have also observed that the above-mentioned committee has been exclusively occupied with the Greek pretensions in Albania and not at all with the just Albanian claims on the province of Chameria, now under Greek occupation.

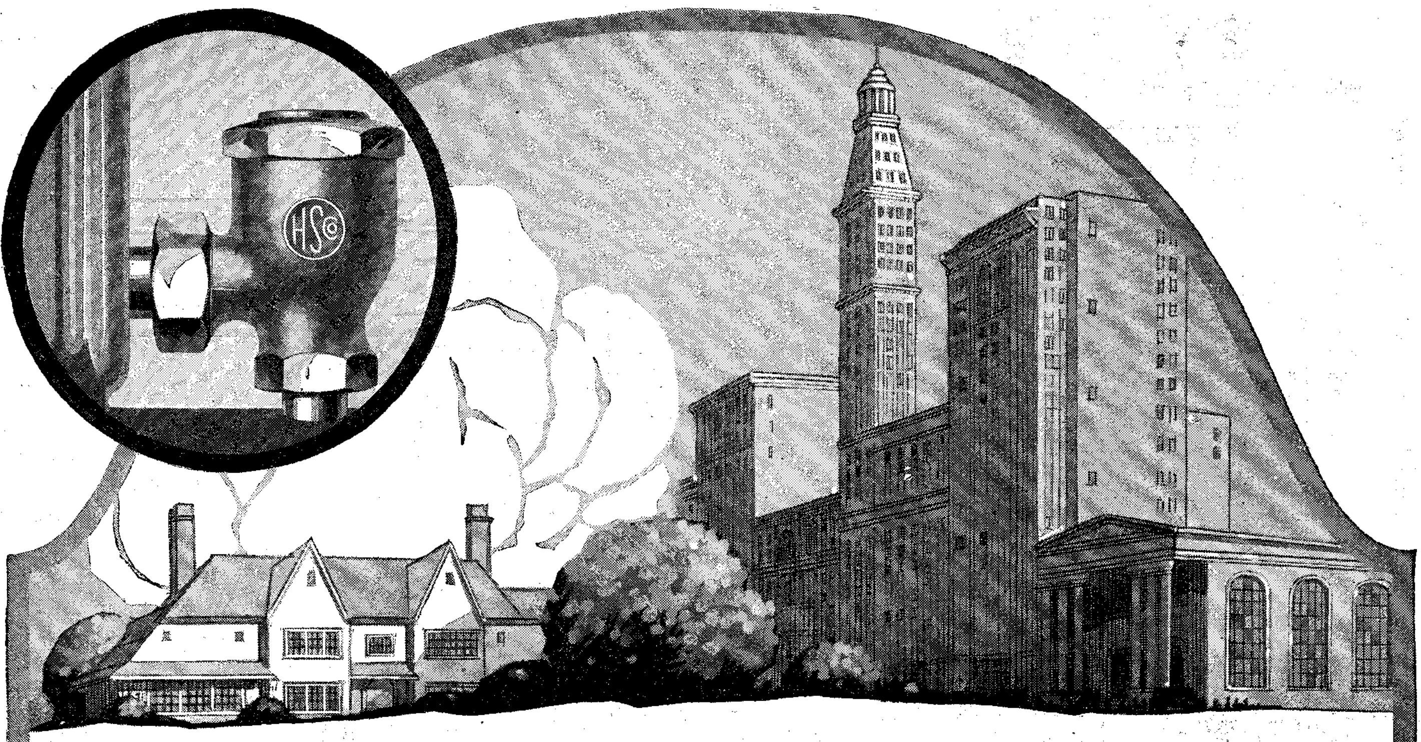
"Our statement of rights is quite clear. We are demanding only those parts of our southern territory wherein our people are in an enormous majority; in the regions we claim the historical, ethnical, and linguistic reasons are in our favor.

"To sustain our statement, we invoke, before all, the national sentiments of the populations of the territories that have been sacrificed in favor of the Greeks and of the Slavs, and their ardent desire to be united with their mother country.

"If the arguments exposed before the Conference may not seem to carry sufficient conviction in regard to our rights, we come before the Peace Conference in order that we may avert the subjection of hundreds of thousands of our compatriots to their neighbors, to demand that the Conference should, with the view of conducting a plebiscite, confide to the United States of America the mandate of occupying and administering for a year or two the territories claimed by us—*i.e.*, the province of Chameria, now occupied by the Greek troops, and the territories north and east of the Albanian state which are now occupied by the Montenegrins and the Serbians as they are indicated in our memorandum of February 12.

"The massacres and arsons that have depopulated the regions of southern Albania (northern Epirus) are quite numerous; their object was to force a great number of our fellow countrymen to migrate so that the majority may be shifted in favor of the Greeks.

"In case that our demand for a plebiscite in the territories we claim will be



Owners must reduce overhead

Maintenance costs for owners of apartments, stores and offices are skyrocketing. The increased cost of labor, of coal—of all equipment as well as operation—makes a reduction somewhere or somehow imperative. And yet house and building owners must get a bigger return from their property in dollars this year than ever before. For the dollar has shrunk.

Raised rents mean trouble. Yet if rents aren't raised the owner loses. More money going out—less coming in—the vicious circle of the H. C. of L. How can we help solve the problem?

There is one way—the reduction of overhead expenses, through greater heating efficiency.

What is the biggest expense an owner faces during the winter? Heat. A winter like two winters ago with coal at the price it is now would deal any owner's pocketbook a body blow. And even then he probably couldn't keep his building warm with a heating system equipped with ordinary venting valves—the kind that won't let the system deliver its heat on the coldest day.

HOFFMAN VALVES

more heat from less coal

Will cut down that overhead heating expense as a knife cuts butter. They make the whole heating plant a miser with coal but a prodigal of heat.

The No. 8 Hoffman Valve for return line systems in big buildings guards the owner's coal pile as the armor of a battleship guards its engines. It gives hot radiators at low fuel cost. Because it automatically vents *all* the air and *all* the water and holds the steam where it belongs—in the radiator. That means there is no dead wall of cold air to block off heat. It means there is no troublesome water to cause banging and leaking—the Hoffman Valve takes care of that. All the heat—no leaks—for less coal used. It is non-adjustable—fool proof—no tinkering—no costly repairs.

If your steam heating plant is the vapor, vapor vacuum, modulating or vacuum system, Hoffmanize it with the No. 8 Hoffman Return Line Valves as illustrated above. Leave the valves in all winter. *Then—or any time within five years from then*—if you aren't utterly satisfied that they've solved your heating worries and saved you money, refer to your unqualified Hoffman Guarantee.

The Valves will give you maximum fuel efficiency at low cost. They will cut your overhead on heating to the bone. There's still time to install them before the grip of winter sets in. Call up your architect, engineer or heating contractor and see what he says about them. And do it *today*—before coal goes up any more.

But whether you are the owner of a large or small building, whatever the type of system as long as it's steam—there is a particular Hoffman Valve for your system. Write to our New York office for our booklet, "More Heat From Less Coal." Written in non-technical terms, it tells about all your heating troubles and how Hoffmans can fix them forever.

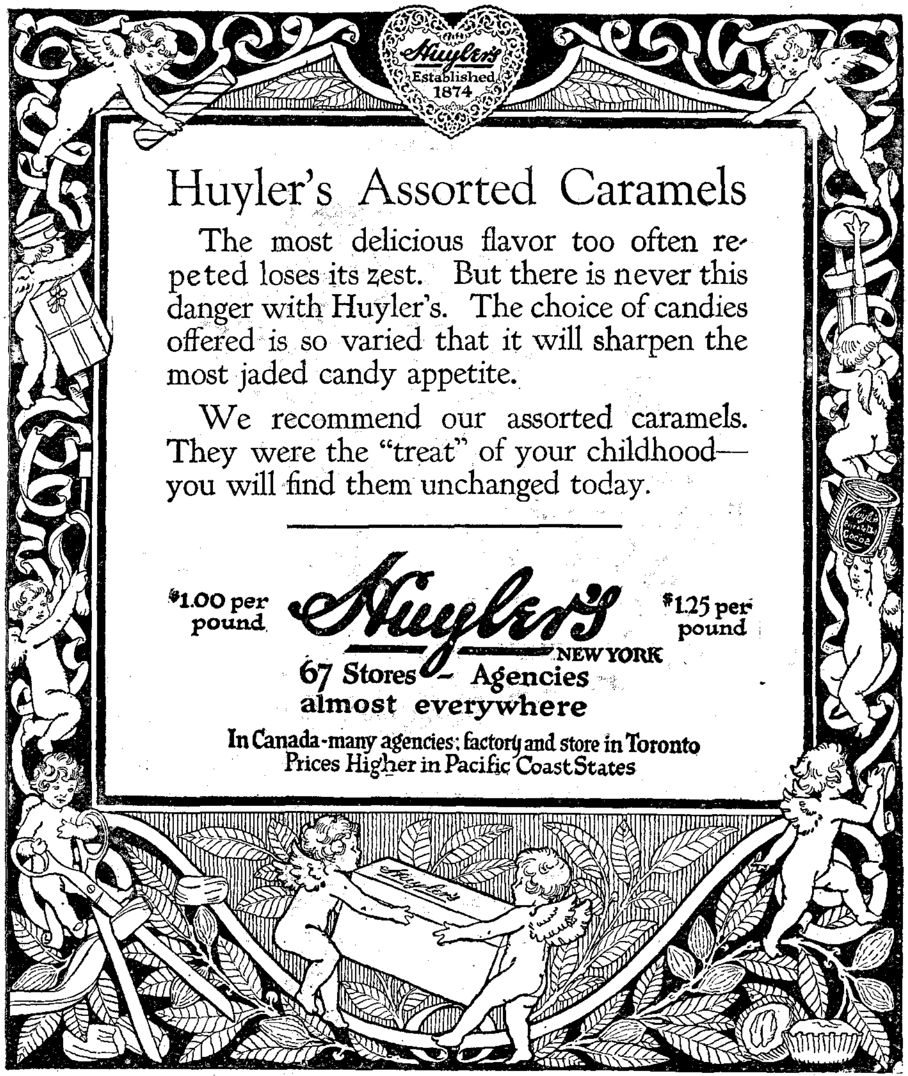
HOFFMAN SPECIALTY COMPANY, INC., 512 Fifth Ave., New York

Los Angeles
215 W. Seventh
Street

An Unqualified Guarantee

The satisfactory operation of Hoffman Valves is guaranteed for five years. If, for any reason, you are dissatisfied, new valves will be furnished or your money returned, whichever you prefer—without quibbling.

Chicago
130 N. Wells
Street



Huyler's Established 1874

Huyler's Assorted Caramels

The most delicious flavor too often repeted loses its zest. But there is never this danger with Huyler's. The choice of candies offered is so varied that it will sharpen the most jaded candy appetite.

We recommend our assorted caramels. They were the "treat" of your childhood—you will find them unchanged today.

$1.00 per pound Huyler's NEW YORK $1.25 per pound

67 Stores — Agencies almost everywhere

In Canada-many agencies; factory and store in Toronto
Prices Higher in Pacific Coast States

Kardex CARDS IN SIGHT

Capacity 1000 to 1,000,000 or more.

Every card in plain sight for instant reference.

Your Records Quick·In Sight·Durable

THE effort to make card records visible has been solved by the KARDEX. KARDEX Steel Cabinets with capacity from one thousand expanding to a million or more cards, is perhaps the most remarkable among all the new office betterments.

Every card in a KARDEX frame gives you information in sight—no fumbling—no hunting for lost cards—no misplaced information. Colored cards and colored guides—always in sight—make wonderful classification possible. With KARDEX, One Girl Does the Work of Four.

Cards removed or added singly or in groups.

Exclusive Features

This new system would not mean so much were it not for the exclusive KARDEX features. Steel cabinets are fire-resisting and have Yale locks. The frames pull out quietly and smoothly. There is quality in construction of KARDEX that means durability.

Write For Kardex Book

Use your old cards or new ones—5 x 3, 6 x 4, 8 x 5, for any requirements ranging from ledger to follow-up systems, credits, costs, employment, etc. Ask for testimonial folder and name of nearest KARDEX efficient expert. Sample of your present records and number handled will enable us to give you specific information. Let us send you a KARDEX information blank. Write today.

American Kardex Company
1034 Kardex Bldg., Tonawanda, N. Y.

Rotary Machine with 150 card frames. Capacity 1000 to 10,000 each.

accepted by the Peace Conference we hereby consent that the mandate, which should be given to the same Power to occupy and administer for the period of one or two years, be extended to the territories of southern Albania which are unjustly claimed by the Greeks.

"The populations of all these territories would thus be enabled to express their wishes over their fate freely and without any pressure from outside.

"We feel confident that the High Assembly will not disregard such a just and legitimate demand.

"Signed: TURKHAN."

A HISTORICAL GLANCE AT THE ALBANIANS—It has been noted above that the Albanians are the most ancient race of Europe and have been there from time immemorial, long before the Greeks and Slavs came into the Balkan Peninsula. In a memorandum on Albania, compiled and signed by clergymen of the Albanian Orthodox Churches of America we read that the Albanians are the direct descendants of the old Illyrians, Macedonians, and Epirotes. Their language is the only living specimen of the tongues spoken by the aboriginal Aryan settlers of southeastern Europe. They are a distinct race, with distinct national characteristics, customs, and traditions. This memorandum proceeds:

"Placed in one of the most coveted spots of Europe, they had to repel one invasion after another and became by the force of circumstances a nation of fighters *par excellence*. With their back to their bleak crags they fought against the overwhelming armies of the Romans, the Goths, the Venetians, the Slavs, and the Turks. Voiceless through the centuries, with hardly an armistice, with no friend or disinterested protector, they somehow managed to emerge unbroken and unassimilated upon the stage of twentieth-century Europe. They refused to bow to any conqueror, altho their numbers were decimated by age-long wars and their territory, once covering the whole Balkan Peninsula and the whole eastern shore of the Adriatic, dwindled to what is known to-day as Albania. Under Alexander the Great they smashed the Persian Empire and conquered the East, under Pyrrhus they defeated the proud legions of Rome, under Scanderbeg they humbled the greatest Sultans of Turkey. Of all the Balkan nations, they were the last to surrender to the Turk, but never acknowledged his rule and never bowed to him. While all the other Balkan races were utterly crusht, the Albanians, under the leadership of the semi-independent Bushatlis of Scutari and Ali Pasha Tepelen of Janina, still defied the Turk early in the nineteenth century. The neighboring Balkan races were liberated one after the other by their European protectors, while the Albanians were invariably abandoned to the mercy of the Turks."

THEIR ALLIANCE WITH THE YOUNG TURKS—In 1908 the Albanians joined the Young Turks and compelled Sultan Abdul Hamid to grant a constitution and later to abdicate. But when they found that the Young Turks were worse than the Old Turks they rose against them in 1910, 1911, and 1912, defeated their armies single-handed in Kossovo and compelled the Turks to grant autonomy to Albania. We read then:

"The success of the Albanian revolutions encouraged the Balkan States to attack and defeat Turkey in 1912. The Albanians declared their independence at Vallona on November 28 of the same year, but that did not save them from invasion by the Balkan allies, who occupied all Albania except Vallona and claimed to partition the country among themselves.

"The London Conference of 1913, which was called upon to settle the territorial disputes arising out of the Balkan wars, guaranteed the independence and neutrality of Albania, which was placed under the joint protection of the Great Powers of Europe. But the delimitation of the frontiers of the new state was in reality a second partition, which was the more revolting in view of the important part played by the Albanians in bringing about the collapse of Turkey."

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of

"THE LITERARY DIGEST"

Published weekly at New York, N. Y.

For October 1, 1919.
State of New York } ss.
County of New York

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Wm Neisel, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the foresaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.

Managing Editor, Wm. S. Woods, 354 4th Ave., New York City.

Business Managers, The Board of Directors of Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Ave., New York City.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent, or more of the total amount of stock.)

Funk & Wagnalls Co., 354 4th Av., New York City.
Cuddihy, Robert J., 354 4th Av., New York City.
Funk, Wilfred J., and Scott, Lida F., as Trustees for themselves and B. F. Funk, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Neisel, William, 354 4th Av., New York City.
Scott, Lida F., 354 4th Av., New York City.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona-fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

WILLIAM NEISEL, Secretary of FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publisher and Owner.

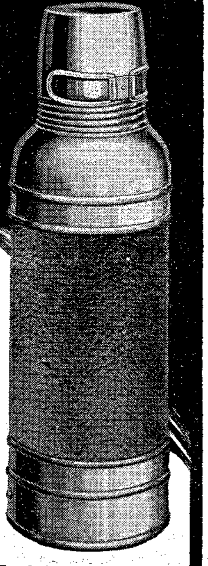
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of September, 1919.
[Seal] ROLLO CAMPBELL, Notary Public.
(My commission expires March 30, 1920.)

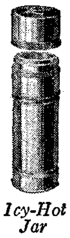
More than mere "candy"!

The Sampler contains assortments from ten famous Whitman packages of chocolates and confections. It sums up the experience of seventy-seven years in making superlative sweets—and packed in a box unique, distinctive, artistic! Sold by our agents everywhere—usually the best drug stores.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

Pack his lunch in an ICY-HOT LUNCH KIT





Icy-Hot Jar

Icy-Hot Carafe

IT'S a great satisfaction to pack the lunches the children take to school or husband carries to work in an Icy-Hot Lunch Kit. You know the things you have prepared so carefully will taste as good as though they were eaten at home.

The Icy-Hot Bottle keeps coffee, milk or soup steaming hot. The Lunch Kit keeps food fresh, moist, clean and tasteful.

For picnics, motor rides, fishing trips, for the sick room and for baby's milk at night you will find Icy-Hots indispensable. They have hundreds of other uses, in the home and outdoors.

Easily cleaned—absolutely sanitary. Protected against breakage—last a lifetime.

Lunch Kit Circular and Complete Catalog FREE. Send coupon or postal today.

THE ICY-HOT BOTTLE COMPANY
216 W. Second Street Cincinnati, Ohio
ICY-HOT keeps contents cold 3 days; hot for 24 hours.

Look for name "Icy-Hot" on bottom. Ask your dealer. If he can't supply you, send his name.

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Please send circular and catalog.
Name....................
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Count your cost by the work done

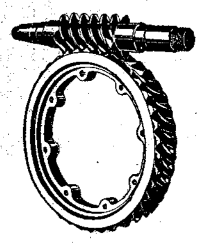
MEASURE your truck investment in work done. Remember that it is the total mileage delivered and the constancy of service that means real economy in transportation.

In all those businesses in which time is a vital factor, where delays and interruptions of service mean money losses, Pierce-Arrows predominate. They not only stand up for a period of years, but they do not spend their time in the repair shop.

You can buy trucks for less money than Pierce-Arrows cost, but Pierce-Arrows are the cheapest trucks to buy. We will show you records of actual performance in your line which prove it.

Pierce-Arrow

Delivers more work in a given time;
Loses less time on the job and off the job;
Costs less to operate and less to maintain;
Lasts longer, depreciates less and commands a higher resale price at all times.



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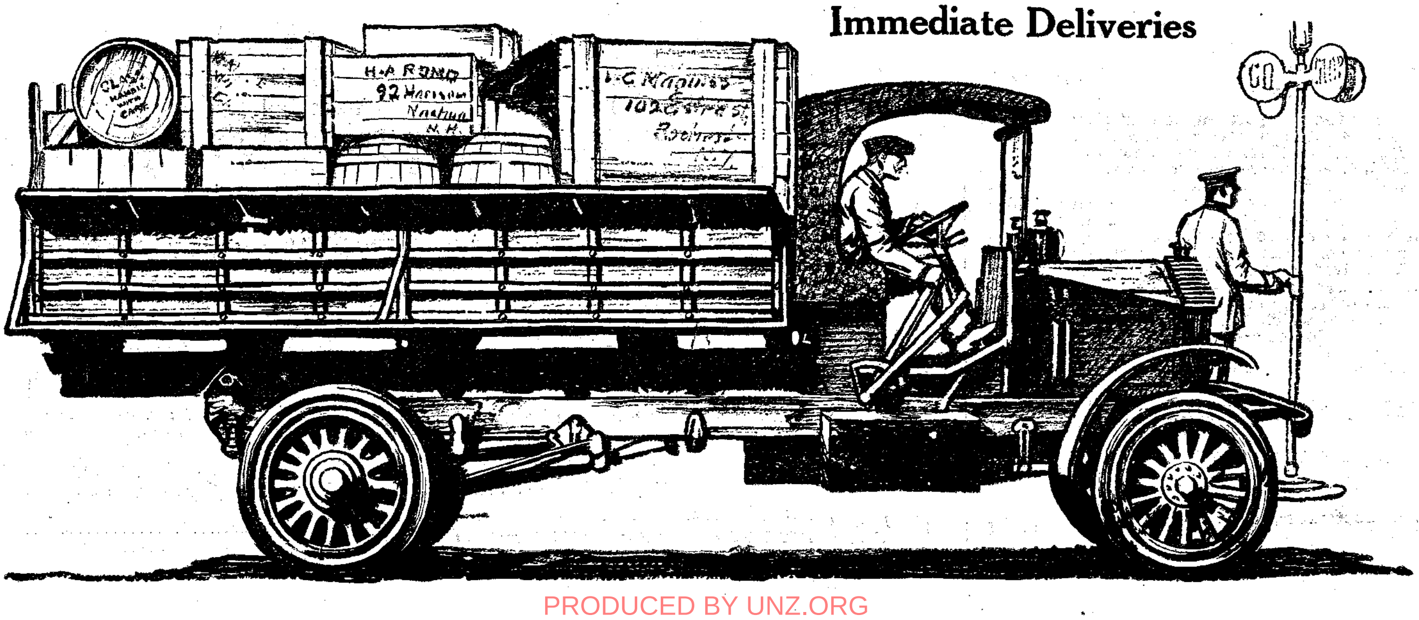

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PRODUCTS OF CONSTANT PERFORMANCE

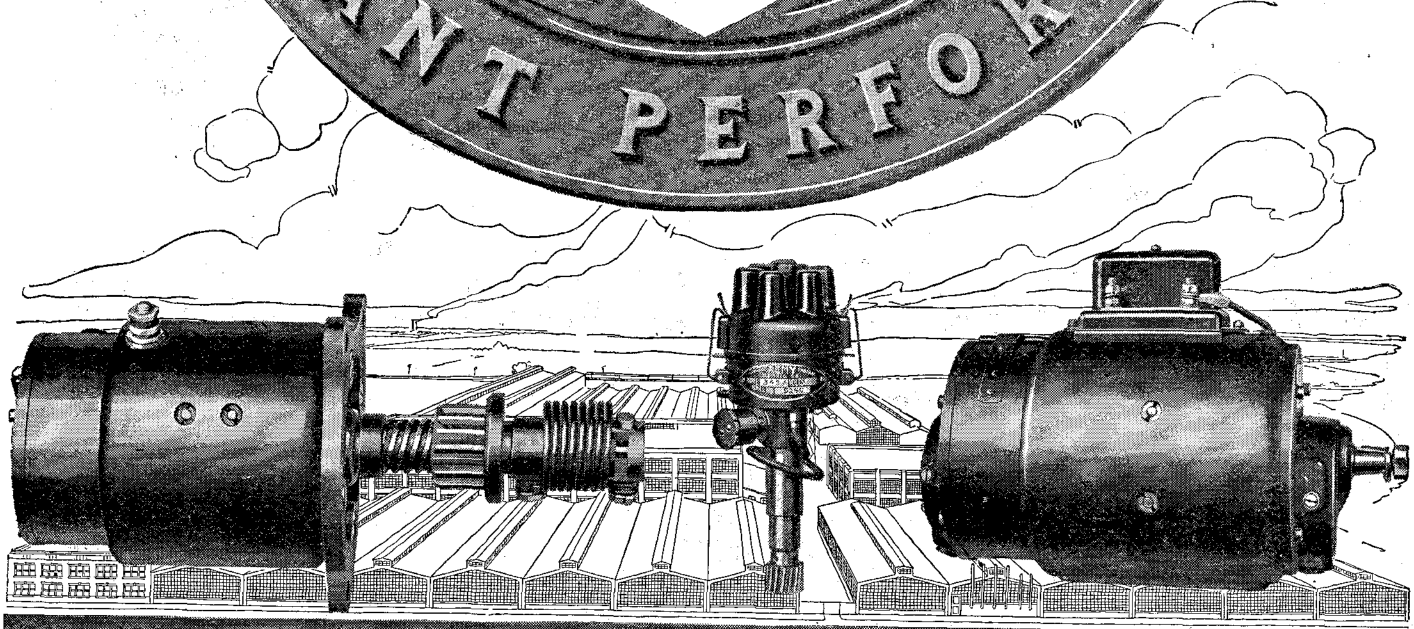
Symbol of Dependability

IN the vocabulary of the motorist, the name "Remy" is today a synonym for perfection in Starting, Lighting and Ignition Equipment.

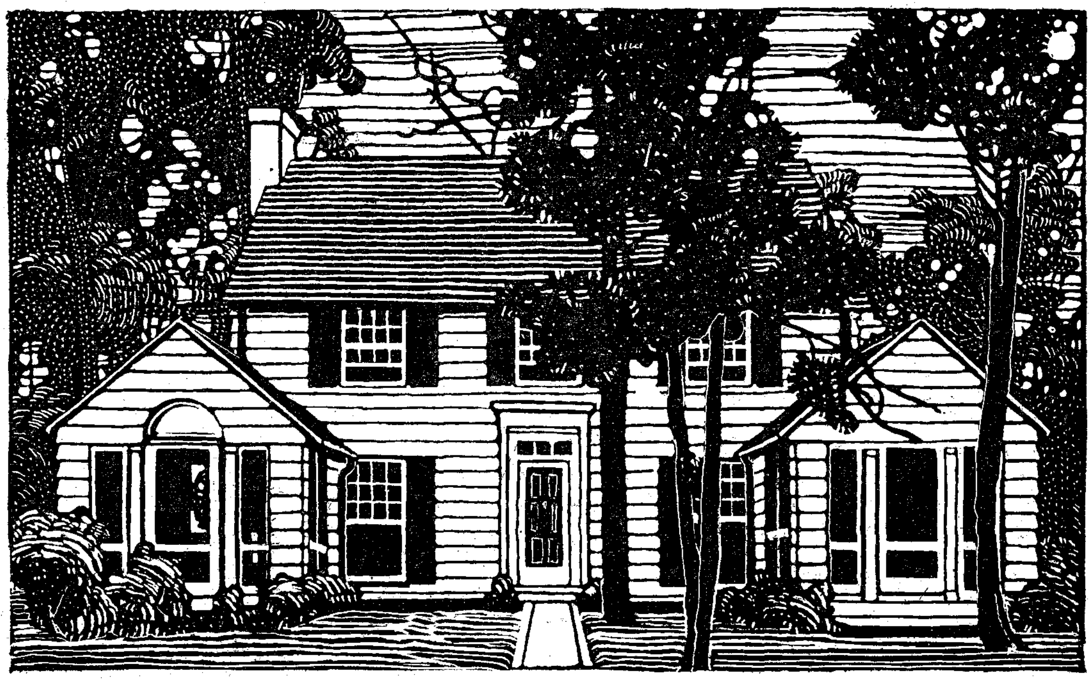
This prestige stands as a testimonial to the nation-wide influence of Remy in the developing and perfecting of the most essential unit of the modern motor car.

Remy electrical systems in high-grade automobiles are daily justifying everywhere their right to be called "Products of Constant Performance."

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY
Motor Equipment Division, Detroit, Mich.
General Offices and Factories: Anderson, Indiana
Tractor Equipment Division,
Chicago, Illinois
Laboratories:
Detroit, Michigan



STARTING LIGHTING IGNITION SYSTEMS



Comfort, rest and true hospitality lie straight ahead—go pull the knocker.

A living porch for an Indian Summer evening before the first chill wind drives us indoors—a dining porch for a sunny October breakfast, and the rest of the house in keeping. Own your own home—own it now—bid landlords, janitors and "cliff dwelling" goodbye.

Arkansas Soft Pine

to be had in abundance, affords an all 'round building material of thorough satisfaction and moderate cost. More particularly is it superior as interior woodwork because of natural requisite qualities in "taking" stains (no raised grain) and white enamel (no discoloration). Our new folio of home designs, including that shown above, and finished samples will convince you. Sent on request—write now.

Arkansas Soft Pine Is Trade Marked and Sold by Dealers East of the Rockies.

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE SETS NEW WORLD-RECORDS

"THE world's economic history will probably never know again such a marvel as the foreign trade record of the United States in the past five years," says the Boston *News Bureau*, which presents a brief record of "our dramatic commercial activities" on the basis of a pamphlet just issued with figures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919. This pamphlet, in the course of its 100 pages, includes some 275 classifications of exports and imports. *The News Bureau* collates some of the most significant figures of recent and former years:

"By selecting fifty items, equally divided among exports and imports, and going back for a comparison with the period immediately prior to the world-war, it is possible to present a photographic summary of the dramatic course our commerce has recently taken. These leading items constitute about 90 per cent. of our exports and nearly 85 per cent. of our imports.

"Expressed in millions of dollars, the record runs as follows for our major exports, many of which show startling changes from the peace-time normal, and also in the most recent figures some notable tendencies of transition from war back to peace. Incidentally, the war-time figures exclude a total trade of nearly $600,000,000 a year that the four Teutonic allies formerly enjoyed with us. The export comparison shows:

	War and After War			*Peace*	
Exports	*1919*	*1918*	*1917*	*1914*	*1913*
Meat and dairy	$1,168	$680	$403	$146	$154
Iron and steel	1,065	1,125	1,134	253	306
Breadstuffs	955	633	589	165	211
Cotton	863	665	543	610	547
Oils	406	325	258	162	155
Cotton mfs.	233	169	136	51	54
*Tobacco	225	92	76	61	55
Chemicals	148	180	188	27	27
Copper	144	269	323	149	143
Leather	126	59	109	37	42
Explosives	123	374	803	6	5
Automobiles	116	110	118	33	31
Coal	115	121	89	63	68
*Wood	105	82	63	103	116
Paper	84	50	43	21	22
Sugar	82	39	77	2	2
Elec. mach'y	81	55	52	25	27
Fruit and nuts	71	34	39	32	37
Leather mfs.	56	41	45	21	22
Vegetables	54	27	22	7	7
Rubber mfs.	44	33	31	11	12
Agric. impls.	43	35	27	32	41
Zinc	26	34	66	1	2
Brass	21	61	383	7	9
Animals	11	22	89	6	7
Total	$6,360	$5,315	$5,706	$2,031	$2,102
Per cent. all exports	89.9	91.0	91.6	87.2	86.6

*And manufactures.

"Of these twenty-five items twenty show very marked changes from peace time. Munition materials reached their climax during the war; foodstuffs and fabrics have been reaching it since the armistice. Taking for each of these twenty the peak point attained in the past three years, there results an aggregate maximum of $7,437,000,000 as contrasted with $1,840,000,000 as the average in 1914 and 1913, or an expansion of more than four to one. No small part of this tremendous enhancement—more than $50 per head of our population in these fifty items—is, of course, due to price appreciation. But Europe has to pay the price-augmented bill.

"The recent change in trend as between munitions and food or clothing material is obvious from a glance at the figures. Thus the aggregate for iron and steel, explosives, chemicals, copper, brass, zinc, and animals (mainly horses and mules) bounded up from $449,000,000 in 1914 to $2,986,000,000 in the 1917 fiscal year, but has receded to $1,538,000,000, or barely one-half, in the 1919 fiscal period just closed.

"Lately, a war-ravaged world has turned to us for food, clothing, and fuel. Our exports of breadstuffs, provisions, sugar, fruits, and vegetables had increased under war-demand from $352,000,000 to $1,130,000,000 between 1914 and 1917. Since the latter date they have more than doubled again, reaching the phenomenal total of $2,330,000,000, or one-third of all our total domestic exports, in the fiscal year just ended. Likewise our combined sales of cotton and cotton goods, which between 1914 and 1917 increased from $601,000,000 to $679,000,000, have jumped to $1,096,000,000 in 1919. Our coal exports at $115,000,000 are now practically double the peace total. Our sugar exports have grown fortyfold.

"The outstanding feature of our recent imports has been the increase in raw materials and foodstuffs from the tropics and the Orient. Thus, a half-dozen items of this sort—sugar, silk, wool, fiber, rubber, and oils—account in themselves for $1,290,000,000, or nearly two and one-half their peace average of $549,000,000, and now represent 42 per cent. of all our imports as against 29 per cent. before the war.

"The Orient has sent us the past year, in items readily identified geographically, about $420,000,000 in silk, rubber, fiber, and vegetable oils; while Central and South America sent $630,000,000 in sugar, wool, coffee, sisal, and oil. Incidentally, the share of our total imports coming from Central and South America and Asia has risen since 1914 from 40 per cent. to 70 per cent. of all imports, while Europe's share has dropt from 47 per cent. to 12 per cent. The rest of the world's gain is only from 13 per cent. to 18 per cent.:

	War and After War			*Peace*	
Imports	*1919*	*1918*	*1917*	*1914*	*1913*
Sugar	$309	$237	$231	$102	$104
*Silk	247	221	201	136	113
Wool	224	199	131	53	36
*Fiber	203	202	149	137	126
Rubber	162	208	195	76	101
Chemicals	150	152	125	88	94
Hides and skins	149	132	216	120	117
Oils	145	118	68	62	48
Coffee	143	103	133	111	119
Copper	115	122	127	55	61
*Wood	92	96	93	62	62
*Tobacco	76	53	32	40	42
Tin	74	85	57	39	53
Fruit and nuts	68	77	58	53	43
Meat and dairy	60	39	19	39	15
Gems	52	32	47	34	50
Breadstuffs	48	98	59	37	17
Paper	47	43	35	28	22
Animals	41	22	17	25	10
Cotton	38	36	40	19	23
Cotton mfs.	35	45	56	71	66
Seeds	35	51	36	20	17
Vegetables	34	30	29	15	11
Iron and steel	24	25	28	32	34
Tea	24	31	19	17	17
Total	$2,595	$2,457	$2,201	$1,471	$1,381
Per cent. all imps.	83.8	83.4	82.8	77.7	71.8

"The character of imports in which notable increases have happened indicates why the tariff is just now so dormant an issue.

"While a flood of food has gone out from America to other shores recently, we have also largely increased our own imports of food specialties. In provisions, grain, fruits, vegetables, sugar, and coffee we bought $663,000,000 worth the past year, or practically double the $333,000,000 of 1914. Cuba, Brazil, Canada, Argentina, in meats, and Japan, in beans and other dry vegetables, found us a good customer.

"The great open question now is how far, as suggested by a radical reduction in July in both food and other products, our exports will be curtailed in the major lines enumerated above, as a consequence of exchange dislocation caused by our previous trade-exploits while our imports are maintained or even increased."

ALWAYS CLEAN
USED LIKE A CLOTH TOWEL
NORTHERN

Towels From Spruce Trees Could Anything Be Cleaner?

Right from the heart of the great Northland, made from the finest spruce pulp, Northern Fibre Folded Towels represent the last word in modern, sanitary towel equipment.

Faultlessly clean, dainty, neat, these distinctly different towels will surprise you with their lasting strength and soft absorbative qualities.

Northern TRADE MARK FIBRE FOLDED TOWELS

are the ideal solution to the towel problem for the factory, office, store, hotel or school. Offering a clean, individual towel for each pair of hands they have that perfect sanitation which is irresistibly appealing.

Special Offer

Write us on your business stationery and we will gladly send you, gratis, a neat package of 25 Northern Fibre Folded Towels, and tell you where you can secure a supply.

Northern Paper Mills
Green Bay Wisconsin

Northern Fibre Folded Towels are sold only through legitimate trade channels.

VANITY HATS
MAKE A MAN
secure of his appearance. He knows he looks his best. The clean-cut fine lines are correct. The hat looks quality through and through.

THE NONAME HAT MFG. CO., 220 Fifth Ave., New York

Plant at Orange, N. J., since 1883

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HATS
Vanity
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Vanity
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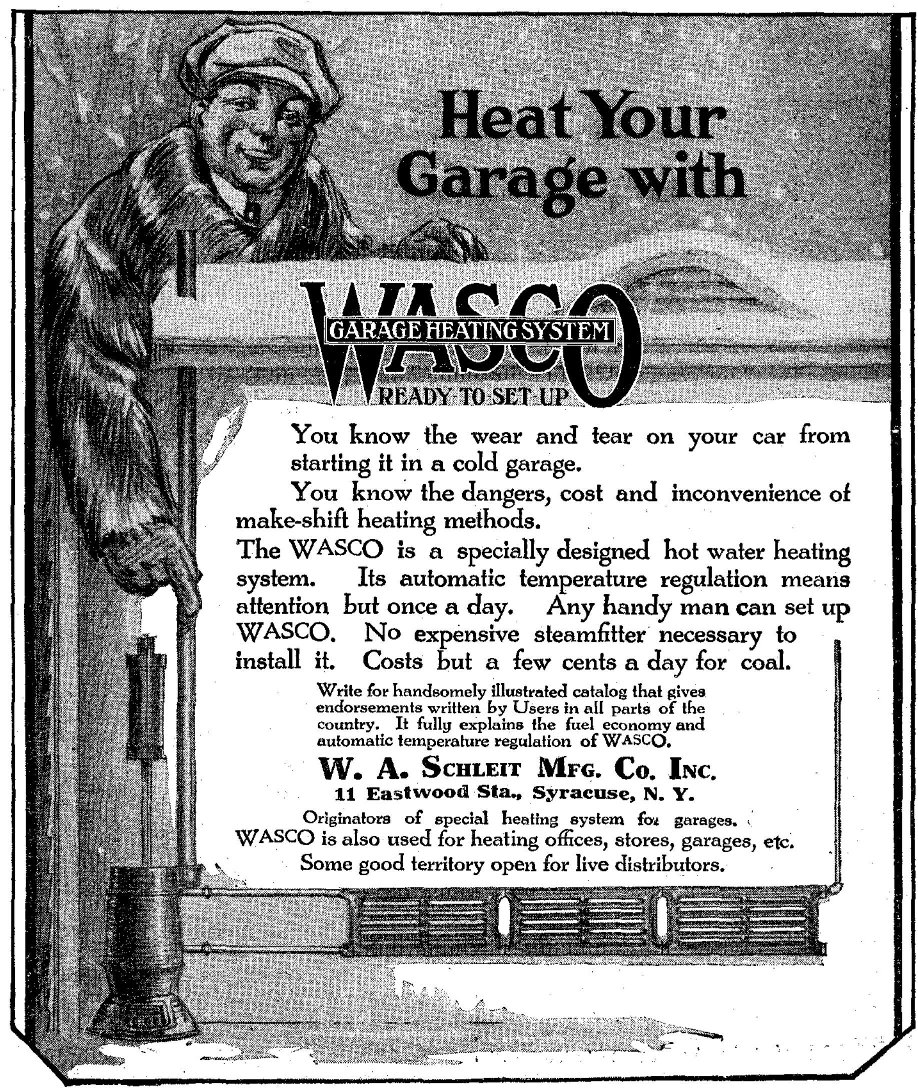
Heat Your Garage with
WASCO
GARAGE HEATING SYSTEM
READY-TO-SET-UP

You know the wear and tear on your car from starting it in a cold garage.

You know the dangers, cost and inconvenience of make-shift heating methods.

The WASCO is a specially designed hot water heating system. Its automatic temperature regulation means attention but once a day. Any handy man can set up WASCO. No expensive steamfitter necessary to install it. Costs but a few cents a day for coal.

Write for handsomely illustrated catalog that gives endorsements written by Users in all parts of the country. It fully explains the fuel economy and automatic temperature regulation of WASCO.

W. A. SCHLEIT MFG. CO. INC.
11 Eastwood Sta., Syracuse, N. Y.

Originators of special heating system for garages.
WASCO is also used for heating offices, stores, garages, etc.
Some good territory open for live distributors.

EUROPE SELLS AMERICAN BONDS IN OUR MARKETS

Evidence from many dealers, reports *The Financial World*, points to the fact that Europe has been marketing American bonds in this country within the past months. Both English and French banking-houses have offered large blocks of railway and other bonds in blocks of $250,000 each. Sales on the Stock Exchange have been on the basis of a so-called "seller 30" delivery, which means that the bonds sold were offered by cable, and would not be delivered inside of thirty days, as they would have to be brought over by steamer. As for the situation in general:

"The break in French and English exchange was one of the main causes of the heavy sales of securities by foreign holders and the raising of the war-prohibition against sale of securities outside of France and England was another. The liquidation in bonds served to bring about a rally in French and English exchange, but unless some scheme of creating credits on this side for Europe's account is adopted bond dealers anticipate a continuation of the selling. The sales last week were effected only at considerable concessions in prices below the current market levels, as bankers and dealers insisted that such large amounts of bonds could not be marketed with any profit except where the prices were two to five points under the market. J. P. Morgan has arranged to sail for London on his annual vacation, but it is believed his visit is for the purpose of consulting English and French bankers with reference to the exchange situation and that he will have little time for holiday-making.

"The total amount of bonds of American origin which Europe has for sale is not known, but there are large blocks of railroad and industrial issues which were bought by wealthy people and large estates which were held all through the war, despite heavy selling that took place after England and France got into the contest."

RECORD LOW RATE IN BUSINESS MORTALITIES CONTINUES

August did not bring a new low record in the number of commercial failures, but its showing closely approximated that of July, for which there was no precedent in the history of the country. Says *Dun's Review:*

"With 468 insolvencies in the United States, exclusive of banking and other fiduciary suspensions and personal bankruptcies, last month's exhibit betters that of any preceding month except July, when only 452 defaults were reported, and the $5,932,393 of liabilities in August, altho about $400,000 above those of July, are less than in any other month in nearly two decades. On but half a dozen occasions since monthly returns were first compiled, in fact, has so small an indebtedness been shown, while June, July, and August of this year are the only months in which the number of failures has fallen below the 500-mark. When the latest statement is contrasted with the August figures of earlier years, gratifying improvement is seen: from the 720 reverses for $7,984,760 of August, 1918, which was a month of relatively moderate mortality, a falling off of 35 per cent. in number and 25.7 per cent. in amount of liabilities is disclosed, while from the 1,395 insolvencies of August, 1915—the high point for the period in number of defaults—a decline of 66.5 per cent. appears.

"When the August returns are examined according to occupation, it is seen that 133 failures for $3,150,514 appear in manufacturing lines, 299 for $2,077,093 among traders, and 36 with an indebtedness of $704,786 in the class embracing agents, rokers, and other concerns not properly ncluded in either of the two leading diviions. The August manufacturing reverses ontrast with 139 in July, this year, and 97 in August, 1918, and are actually the mallest in number of any month of which here is record; the liabilities are close to 1,000,000 above those of July, but are ess than in any other month since Sepember, 1906, tho the decrease in comparion with August of last year is but moderate. Vith the 299 insolvencies for $2,077,093, he trading class discloses some increase ver July, when such defaults, numbering nly 280 and involving $1,880,664, esablished a new low record. But exceptng July and June of this year, the number f trading reverses shows reduction from ll previous months, while the indebtedess, aside from that of July, has no arallel."

MERICAN HIGH PRICES ATTRIBUTED LARGELY TO EXPORT SALES

The wholesale shipment abroad of merican products, according to a recent ulletin issued by the Federal Reserve oard, is a considerable factor in the resent price situation. Increasing prouction and saving, together with the inestment of savings in government bonds, re given as the best remedy. The board, hile thus disposing of the currency as the ause of rising prices, "does not overook the important influence exerted by redit expansion." Dealing with the part layed by exports in raising prices, the oard's report runs:

"To the extent that the American onsumer, or a sufficient percentage of merican consumers, do not voluntarily educe consumption by amounts sufficient o release for the use of the European onsumer the great quantities of goods hich are being sent overseas, there results the American market competition beween the European demand and the merican demand, the inevitable effect of hich is to drive up prices and to induce e speculation which rising prices usually ccasion. Buying in competition with port demand undoubtedly has been a ajor cause of rising prices in the postwar riod in the United States. For the fiscal ear ending June 30, 1919, the exports from e United States amounted to $7,225,0,000 and imports amounted to $3,095,0,000, leaving, therefore, an excess of ports amounting to $4,129,200,000, as ainst $2,974,000,000 for the fiscal year 18, and $3,630,700,000 for the fiscal year 17. It is noteworthy not only that the gures of our exports and our net exports r the year 1919 are the highest ever tained, but also that the volume of our ports should with little interruption ow an increase through the fiscal year, taining its highest point in June, the last onth of the fiscal year, when our total ports amounted to $918,300,000.

"The greatest increase in our exports r the fiscal year 1919, as compared with e preceding year, was in the groups oodstuffs,' prepared and unprepared. xports in these groups showed an increase value of over 63 per cent. Bacon, hams, d lard showed an increase over the preding year of more than 60 per cent. quantity. The largest single group r both years, 1918 and 1919, shows an crease for the latter year of 9.1 per nt., notwithstanding that the item 'exosives' showed a decrease of over 50,000,000 in 1919, as compared with 18.

"Whether our export trade will keep anything like the 1919 volume during e current fiscal year (July, the first onth of the year, shows a falling off of ports by $348,169,000) seems doubtful, t it seems highly probable that it will aintain a volume so far in excess of the rmal ratio of our exports to total proction in prewar days that it will be a

KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL

Three Important Facts About

KEYSTONE

Copper Steel

The Name is true, not fanciful, and states exactly the nature of the product—high grade *steel* alloyed with *copper.*

The Advantages are longer life and increased rust-resistance for all exposed sheet metal work.

The Cost is consistent—it represents no excessive premiums, but a moderate and proper charge for the manufacture of higher quality products, *Keystone* Copper Steel Black and Galvanized Sheets, Formed Roofing and Siding Products, Tin Plates, etc.

AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.
APOLLO ROOFING
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
PITTSBURGH
KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL
AMERICAN SHEET & TIN PLATE CO.
APOLLO BEST BLOOM
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
PITTSBURGH
KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL
KEYSTONE
COPPER STEEL

Apollo

Galvanized Roofing and Siding Products as formed from APOLLO-KEYSTONE Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets give unequaled service. Keystone quality is also supplied in Black Sheets, Roofing Tin Plates, etc. Demand this material for Roofing, Siding, Cornices, Spouting, Gutters, Cisterns, Culverts, Tanks, Flumes, and all exposed sheet metal work. This Company manufactures Sheet and Tin Mill Products of every description and for every known purpose.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices: Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PURE RADIANT HEAT
LIKE SUNSHINE

FOR YOUR HOME

The Humphrey Radiantfire floods your room with Radiant Heat Rays as pure and wholesome as the rays of the sun.

Effect Instantaneous and Magical
as when you turn on your light in a dark room.

A FLAMELESS GAS FIRE
Pure and Odorless as Electric.

Keeps air fresh for breathing. Saves lighting furnace in Fall and Spring and great reduction in coal bill.

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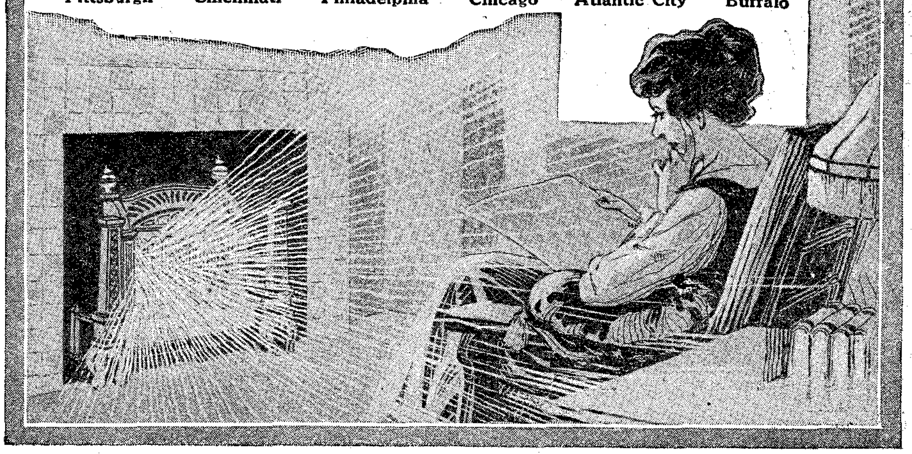


More Trucks than Passenger Cars Carry Fire Extinguishers

—*Why?*

Because the truck owner is a *business* man

He regards the possible burning of his property as a business risk to be guarded against and realizes that insurance *never* covers full loss. He would rather prevent the loss than collect the insurance.

But the passenger car owner is *also* a business man

Yet very often he fails to apply his business training to questions of personal policy. Often he fails to make a will. He sometimes boasts of disregarding doctor's instructions. Frequently he carries inadequate insurance and—he usually regards the possibility of a personal fire loss as so remote that he postpones the small investment necessary to provide his home and his car with first aid fire fighting equipment.

And the strangest part of it is that usually both truck and car owner *are the same business man.*

Note this big advantage in the Johns-Manville Fire Extinguisher

Can be operated by anybody, in any position, anywhere.

No need to pump while shooting. Not only does this mean extra speed in putting the extinguisher into action but also that the no-pumping feature allows effective use on "hard-to-get-at" fires. Behind the range, under your car, in cramped quarters of any kind, the stream is discharged as easily as though you had plenty of elbow room.

For air pressure can be stored by a few strokes of the pump in the seconds that it takes you to get to the fire. A turn of the lever in the nozzle releases the liquid and from any position and without further pumping you can deluge the fire with a steady, non-pulsating stream. Or, under ordinary conditions, the extinguisher can be operated by the pumping method with equal effectiveness.

Light enough for even a child to operate and so simple in its mechanism as to be proof against the natural confusion of haste or fright.

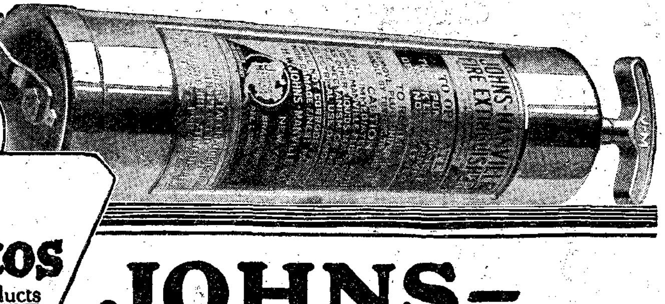
The Johns-Manville Fire Extinguisher is examined, approved and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Equip your car or truck with the Johns-Manville Fire Extinguisher and save 15% on cost of fire insurance.

Price in the United States: East of Colorado, $10.00; Colorado and West, $10.50. Dominion of Canada: East of Calgary, $12.00; Calgary and West, $12.50.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., New York City. *10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities*

Look for the Lever Controlling the Stream



JOHNS MANVILLE SERVICE
COVERS THE CONTINENT

Through—
Asbestos
and its allied products

INSULATION
that keeps the heat where it belongs
CEMENTS
that make boiler walls leak-proof
ROOFINGS
that cut down fire risks
PACKINGS
that save power waste
LININGS
that make brakes safe
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation

factor of moment in the domestic pri
situation and in living costs.

"As long as circumstances make
necessary or advisable for the Unite
States to sell a large volume of merchandi
to Europe on credit, there must be shor
ages of supply in the domestic market unle
industry is kept in a state of high activit
and all hands are at work to increase ou
put. Unless this is done, resulting shor
ages will mean reduced consumption,
be met either by voluntary saving on th
part of the consumers, or compulso
saving through the process of high or eve
perhaps, rising prices.

"The whole situation is one that ca
be met, as pointed out by the board
month ago, only if the doctrine 'work an
save' is taken to heart by every class in th
nation and made its guiding princip
until the trying conditions left by the wa
are finally surmounted."

This view of the situation has not m
with the entire approval of Wall Stree
where the proposal to curtail our expo
trade is regarded as a "dangerous exper
ment." The attitude of "most banke
and financiers" is thus presented in th
New York *Times:*

"As interpreted by Wall Street, th
Reserve Board appears to believe that
would be a good thing for the country
the big export business which the Unite
States has been transacting for the la
five years were to be substantially cu
tailed. This idea, bankers and othe
interested in foreign trade say, would
extremely dangerous if it were the idea
the Administration, which it is not b
lieved to be, despite the Reserve Board
utterances.

"Bankers and other students of th
situation insist that the United Stat
must continue to do an enormous forei
trade if it is to maintain its prosperit
They point out that the producti
capacity of the country has been enormous
expanded as a result of the war-tim
demand for goods, and that if the great
increased plant capacity is to be used as
should be, the country will have to fi
markets in other parts of the world in whi
to dispose of the surplus of production.

"Many exporters have recently declar
that if the foreign exchange situation
not speedily corrected, they will virtual
be forced out of business, and if this ha
pens, they contend, there will be ha
times, for by shutting down on expo
there will also have to be shutting dow
of factories and resultant falling off
employment. This, they say, will ha
far-reaching influences which will work
the disadvantage of the whole country.

"The Reserve Board's attitude that th
Government should have nothing mo
to do with financing foreign countries
also combated by bankers, who a
convinced that without government a
sistance nothing substantial can be a
complished. The opinion of most banke
on this subject is that the Governme
will have to initiate whatever action
taken, and that it will also have to co
tribute its material financial support
well as its moral support.

"As for saying that the American peop
will not be inclined to purchase gover
ment securities issued for the purpose
furthering trade with the Allied and th
other European countries, financiers sa
that if the American people will not bu
such securities, our whole foreign tra
will suffer, for they declare it to be obv
ous that banks and bankers can not exten
the long-term credits which will
necessary."

Consolation.—Aunt (despondently)
"Well, I sha'n't be a nuisance to you ve
much longer."

Nephew (reassuringly)—"Oh, don
talk like that, auntie. I'm sure you will
The Passing Show.

Patrick
DULUTH
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"Bigger than Weather"

The Premier Overcoat of America

A COAT that every man needs in his wardrobe. Once worn we are certain no other coat will quite take the place of this Patrick Product.

The fashionable lines, the excellent tailoring of Patrick Greatcoats, are as distinctive as the famous north country cloth of which they are made.

There is no other cloth just like Patrick cloth. It is essentially a north country fabric, made from the thick long-fibre wool of "sheep that thrive in the snow."

The Patrick label, whether on Greatcoat, Mackinaw, Blanket, Robe, Sweater, Cap or Stocking means that it is made of pure long-fibre wool from northern sheep.

Two books: Our new catalog contains many styles for men, women and children—and true-to-life Patrick colors. "Bigger Than Weather," by Elbert Hubbard. Both are free.

Ask your dealer for Patrick Products. If he does not carry them, we will gladly direct you to one who does.

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GENUINE AND ORIGINAL
Patrick
DULUTH
REG. TRADE MARK
GUARANTEED ALL WOOL

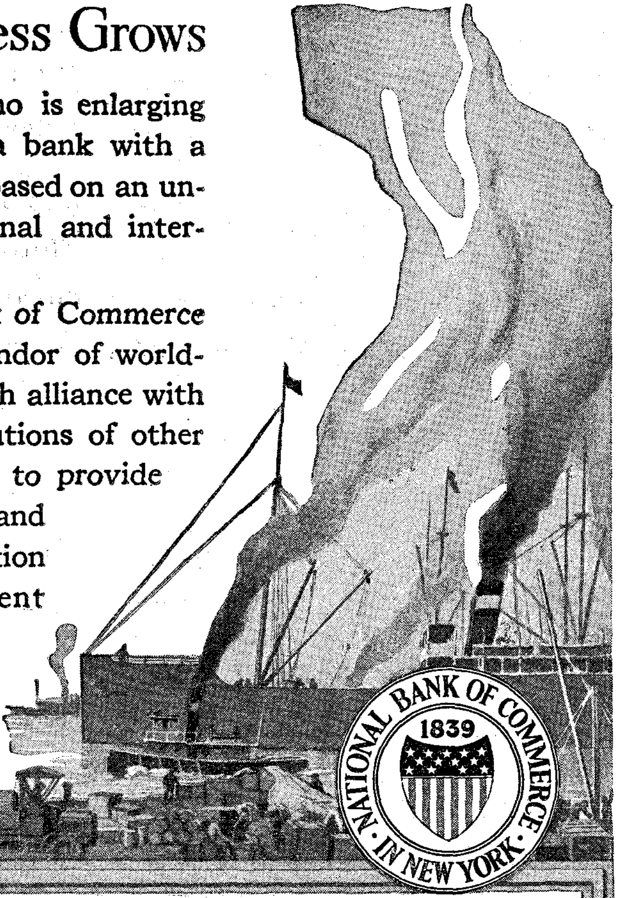
Pure Northern Wool from Sheep that thrive in the Snow

Shawknit TRADE-MARK
HOSIERY
for MEN

INTO Shawknit hosiery go many little niceties of workmanship and material.

Separately they are of relatively small importance, but collectively they make up the difference between mediocrity and quality.

SHAW STOCKING CO.
Lowell, Mass.



When a Business Grows

A manufacturer who is enlarging his business selects a bank with a conception of credit based on an understanding of national and international markets.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York is a vendor of world-wide credit. Through alliance with great financial institutions of other countries, we are able to provide customers with exact and confidential information essential to intelligent foreign expansion.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK 1839

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE
IN NEW YORK
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits Over Fifty Million Dollars

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"R. K. M.," Missoula, Mont.—"Please tell me who the 'Grand Panjandrum with the little red button on top' was or give me the origin of the expression."

According to Maria Edgeworth the Grand Panjandrum originated with Samuel Foote, the English dramatist. In the second volume of her story "Harry and Lucy, Concluded," p. 155, she printed the following:

"So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage-leaf, to make an apple pie; and at the same time a great she-bear, coming up the street, pops i head into the shop. 'What! no soap?' So he died, and she very imprudently married the barber, and there were present the Picninnies, and the Joblillies, and the Garyulies, and *the Grand Panjandrum* himself, *with the little round button at top*," etc.

The lines were produced at a lecture given by Charles Macklin, the actor (1697?–1797) in which he stated that he could repeat any thing by rote after once hearing it. Samuel Foote handed the lines to Macklin as a test and requested the latter to repeat them from memory.—*Notes and Queries*, November 16, 1850.

"A. C.," San Francisco, Cal.—"We have just been studying in the Rhetoric the rules for word division, *i.e.*, the method of dividing a word at the end of a line. Our instructor says that 'The New Standard' indicates the proper division along with the syllabication. But on looking up the word *readable*, which should, according to rule, be divided *read-able*, I find merely the syllabication indicated; thus, *read'a-ble*. In fact, the hyphen between *a* and *ble* might seem to indicate the division *reada-ble*. Am I wrong in my inference?"

You are not wrong. The word *readable* may be divided *read-a-ble*, for it is a word of three syllables. In printed matter of narrow measure (width), such as a pocket dictionary, the division to which you refer is commonly used. The columns in this book are usually only one inch wide, so it is of frequent occurrence. See the Vest Pocket Standard, for instance, under *accepta-bility*, *accounta-bility*, *adapta-bly*, *affirma-tive*, *ameliora-ble*, etc.

Your attention should, however, be directed to the fact that there are two schools of word division. The first, that followed by printers, is arbitrary in its rulings and permits of breaking a word only on a suffix or on an accented syllable. This school was followed by the Editors of the New Standard Dictionary, as you will see if you will refer to page xxix, section 12, of the Introductory matter of that work.

The second, the school of which the late Professor Francis A. March was the leading exponent in the United States, based its divisions on pronunciation and etymology. These divisions are determined partly by physiological laws of motion to produce proper sounds, partly by movement of purpose to bring out the thought. Applying this system, such words as *active* and *defective* were divided *act-ive*, *defect-ive*, because pronunciation and etymology agree. For this reason it divided also *af-firm-a-tive*, *form-al*, *less-en*. But to represent the correct pronunciation in conformity with the laws for the use of consonants under this system, the following divisions are sanctioned—*de-struc-tive*, *fir-ma-ment*, *les-son*, and *pas-sive*, because there is no root *de-struct*, no foundation *firm'a-ment*, no *less'on* or *pass'ive* requiring etymology to join hands with pronunciation. The words *express-ive* and *progress-ive* are divided after the *s* because we have the two familiar words *express* and *progress*. *Expensive* and *defensive* and other words in silent *e*, preceded by *ns* because so pronounced and the spelling is changed by the omission of the silent *e*. The position of the stress in *form'ative* and *forma'tion* differing is responsible for different syllabication. So also in *serv'ile* and *servil'ity*. Such divisions as *practi-cal*, *politic-al*, *mechan-ic*, *polit-ic*, etc., are sanctioned because words ending in *-ic*, *where the accent does not change*, take *-al*, and the termination becomes *-ic-al*, whereas in words ending in *-ical*, not formed from *ic* + *al*, are divided *prac-ti-cal*, etc.

"M. D. H.," Hathorne, Mass.—"Kindly advise me as to whether *already* is correctly used for the words *all ready*."

Although the word *already* consists of two elements, "all" and "ready," it is not correctly spelled with two "l's," but *already*.